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ABSTRACT

This audit summarizes and analyzes enrollments, program offerings, finances, and capital facilities data for 35 2-year agricultural and technical colleges and community colleges in New York, and highlights significant trends. In addition, county charge-back payments, as well as detailed quantitative information for each of the 35 colleges, which permits individual and composite comparisons, are presented. Following a Foreword and the Program Audit Summary and Conclusions, the four chapters of the report are: I. Two Year Public Colleges in New York State; II. Enrollment and Programs; Full-Time Equivalent and Headcount Enrollment Analysis of Program Offerings and Enrollments; III. Financing--Agricultural and Technical Colleges: Cost per Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Student; Community Colleges: Cost per Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Student, Full Opportunity Program, County "Charge-Back" Payments; and IV. Capital Facilities. There are 21 appendixes to the report. A listing of the Program Audits of the Legislative Commission on Expenditure Review is provided. (DB)

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Legislative Commission On Expenditure Review

Evaluation of Two Year College Trends

JC 740 298

Program Audit
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PROGRAM AUDIT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS EVALUATION OF TWO-YEAR PUBLIC COLLEGE TRENDS, 1966-71

Two-year public higher education in New York is offered at agricultural and technical, and community colleges. The importance of these institutions to the State is highlighted by the substantial number of students enrolled and the significant expenditure of funds in annual operating costs and capital facilities. In 1970-71, the 97,442 full-time equivalent (FTE) students enrolled at colleges included in this study accounted for nearly half of the total State University of New York (SUNY) enrollment. Operating expenditures for these institutions were $158 million, more than twice the amount spent five years earlier. The total value of land and buildings required to accommodate these students was approaching one-half billion dollars.

The six agricultural and technical colleges are under the jurisdiction of SUNY, fully funded by State appropriations and provide living quarters. The twenty-nine community colleges, on the other hand, are sponsored by local jurisdictions (normally a county), funded partially by State appropriations and serve commuting students. Authority for governing community colleges is shared among the sponsor, local college trustees, and State University Trustees. Reported problems with the current governance arrangement center on the "excessive" control exercised by the local sponsor vis a vis the college trustees. The sponsor provides only one-third of the operating funds but is responsible for the total budget. A study concerning the future of two-year public colleges in New York conducted by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. in 1969 for SUNY, the Education Department and Division of the Budget stated that ". . . the control of the local sponsor should diminish."

More recently, the 1972 SUNY Master Plan, with Board of Regents concurrence, recommended closer alignment of community colleges with the educational, administrative and fiscal structure and program of SUNY. Presumably this would be accomplished by greater State funding resulting in more careful State supervision and coordination.

This audit summarizes and analyzes enrollments, program offerings, finances and capital facilities data for both categories of two-year schools (the nine community colleges located in New York City are not included) and highlights significant trends. In addition, this study presents county charge-back payments as well as detailed quantitative information for each of the 35 colleges which permits individual and composite comparisons.

ENROLLMENT AND TRANSFERS

The enrollment trends presented in Table S-1 emphasize the significant role assigned to community colleges in public higher education in recent years. On a comparative basis, the 65 percent increase in average annual FTE enrollment at community colleges between 1966-67 and 1970-71 substantially exceeded the 52 percent increase at the agricultural and technical colleges. In addition, this enrollment increase was greater than the growth experienced at any other category of SUNY school including university centers and colleges.

Table S-1

Increase in Average Annual FTE Enrollment by Type of Institution 1966-67 – 1970-71

	1966-67	1970-71	Increase	
			Students	Percent
Community Colleges	47,339	78,002	30,663	65
Agricultural and Technical Colleges	12,754	19,440	6,686	52
SUNY University Centers	29,160	46,337	17,177	59
SUNY University Colleges	35,720	57,307	21,587	60

In terms of numbers by fall headcount, community colleges enrolled 113,000 students in 1970-71, of which 56 percent were full-time. Agricultural and technical colleges, with 25,000 fall headcount enrollment had a higher percentage of full-time students (70 percent).

Trend analysis of students transferring from two-year to four-year colleges is not possible as no longitudinal studies in this area have been performed. However, data are available for students transferring to SUNY four-year colleges in the fall of 1970. Of the 10,963 transfer students enrolled at SUNY four-year colleges, 48 percent came from community colleges and seven percent came from agricultural and technical colleges. Two-thirds of

all community college transfers and half of agricultural and technical college transfers were admitted at the junior level and above.

PROGRAMS

Degree Programs

In the fall of 1971 there were 166 degree programs offered in 12 subject fields at the 35 two-year public colleges. Programs offered in arts and education are available at only community colleges and agricultural and forestry programs are available at only agricultural and technical colleges.

There are a substantial number of degree programs with low enrollments at all colleges. This information is summarized as follows:

	Agricultural and Technical Colleges		Community Colleges	
	Programs		Programs	
Number of Students Enrolled	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Over 100 students	53	50	50	46
51-100 students	16	15	19	17
1-50 students	25	24	25	23
	94	89	94	86
No enrollment	12	11	15	14
Total	106	100	109	100

Agricultural and technical colleges, with less than 25 percent of community college enrollment, had students enrolled in 94 programs in the fall of 1971, the same number as the community colleges. The concentration of a large number of students in relatively few programs in each of the major subject fields is illustrated in Table S-2. In the fall of 1971, 22 programs at the agricultural and technical colleges accounted for 65 percent of total degree program enrollment leaving just 35 percent of the students to be enrolled in all of the remaining 84 degree programs. A similar pattern is evident at community colleges where 17 programs accounted for 72 percent of the total degree program enrollment with only 28 percent of the students enrolled in the remaining 92 programs. These data confirm that a substantial number of programs are offered with low student enrollments. The economic justification of programs with low enrollments cannot be assessed as there is currently no financial information system at the program level. Such an information system was recommended in a 1969 study by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., but has not been adopted.

Degree program concentration is well illustrated in business enrollment where four of the 21 programs offered accounted for 80 percent of the business students, leaving 20 percent of the enrollment to be divided among the remaining 17 programs. This concentration is presented in Table S-3.

Table S-2

Program Concentration
Fall 1971

	Agriculture and Technical Colleges			Community Colleges		
		Percent of			Percent of	
	Number of Programs	Subject Field Enrollment	Total Enrollment	Number of Programs	Subject Field Enrollment	Total Enrollment
Agriculture and Forestry	5	61	3			
Business	4	19	20	4	80	17
Engineering, Applied Sciences and Technologies	5	55	14	5	75	9
Health Sciences, Professions and Technologies	3	85	9	3	76	6
Liberal Arts and General Studies	2	16	6	2	12	34
Public Services and Professions	3	23	7	3	24	5
Total	22		65	17		72
All other programs	(84)		(35)	(92)		(28)

Table S-3

Percent of Business Enrollment
Fall 1971

	35 Two-Year Public Colleges	29 Community Colleges	6 Agricultural and Technical Colleges
Business Administration	43	43	40
Accounting	17	19	10
Secretarial Science	13	10	22
Secretarial Science (Executive)	7	8	7
Total	80	80	79

In addition to concentration of enrollments, program duplication is evident between community colleges and agricultural and technical colleges in certain subject fields. For example, in the fall of 1971, 33 of the 35 colleges offered accounting; 31 of the 35 colleges offered business administration; and 25 colleges offered secretarial science.

In the field of agriculture and forestry, agricultural business, with a fall 1971 enrollment of only 107 students, was offered at five of the six agricultural and technical colleges. Another program with low enrollment offered at more than one college is dairy and food science. In the fall of 1971, this program had an enrollment of only 45 students, but was offered at three different schools.

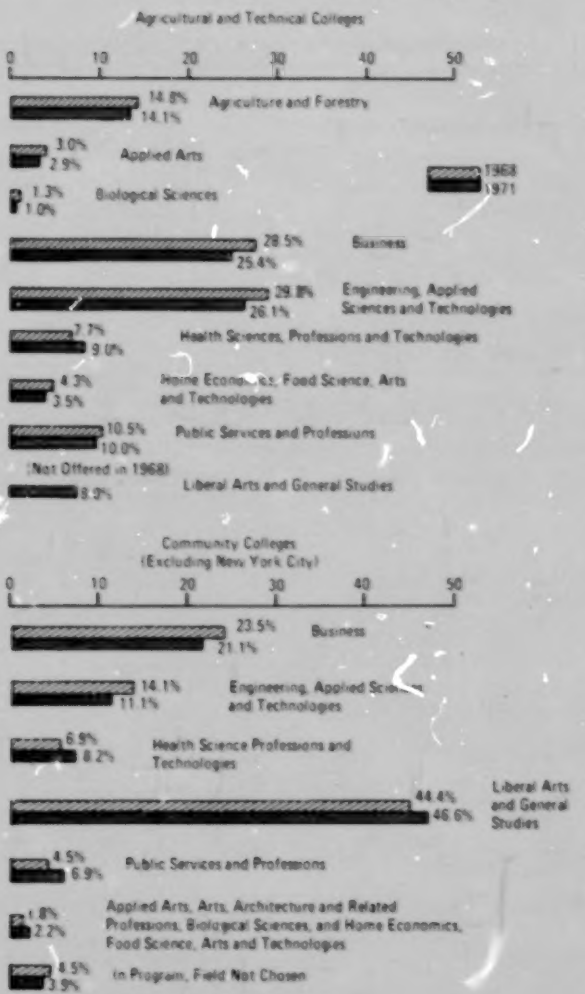
Duplication of programs at community colleges may be warranted. These colleges are established to

meet commuting students' needs, which may require a broad range of programs in all fields. However, there is no systematic review of programs to avoid unnecessary duplication.

The growth in degree program enrollments between 1968 and 1971 was 34 percent for both community colleges and agricultural and technical colleges. Chart S-1 depicts the trends in enrollments for the 1968-1971 time period.

Chart S-1

Enrollment by Field — Fall 1968 and 1971
Percent of Total Enrollment



For community colleges these data illustrate a continuing emphasis in liberal arts along with increases in the health science and public service professions and a corresponding decrease in business, engineering and applied sciences programs. In the fall of 1971, liberal arts and business accounted for two-thirds of total community college degree program enrollments.

For agricultural and technical colleges the only subject field exceeding the average growth rate was the health sciences. Liberal arts and general studies programs which were not offered at agricultural and technical colleges until 1970 accounted for eight percent of total agricultural and technical college degree enrollments after just one year. The remaining seven subject fields decreased as a percent of total enrollment. Substantial relative decreases were noted in business (from 28.5 percent to 25.4 percent) and engineering and applied sciences (from 29.8 percent in 1968 to 26.1 percent). The decreases in these two fields closely paralleled the same trend experienced by community colleges.

Certificate, Diploma and Non-Degree Programs

Analysis of certificate, diploma and non-degree enrollment data in 1968 and 1971, indicate a much greater emphasis in this area by the agricultural and technical colleges, especially Alfred and Delhi which have 64 percent of all non-degree students at these schools. This increase in non-degree enrollment at agricultural and technical colleges was 130 percent between 1968 and 1971. Non-degree enrollment increased from 702 students in 1968 to 1,611 students in 1971. In 1971, out of ten subject fields, seven of every ten non-degree students were enrolled in one subject field—engineering, applied sciences and technologies. On the other hand, community college enrollment in certificate, diploma and non-degee programs increased by only 8.8 percent, well below the 130 percent growth rate of agricultural and technical colleges. Community college enrollment in these programs increased from 5,178 students to only 5,631 students. Engineering, applied sciences and other technologies accounted for 38 percent of total enrollment in 1971, down from 61 percent in 1968. Business and health sciences represented 33 percent and 12 percent respectively of total 1971 non-degree enrollment.

FINANCING

Operating Expenditures

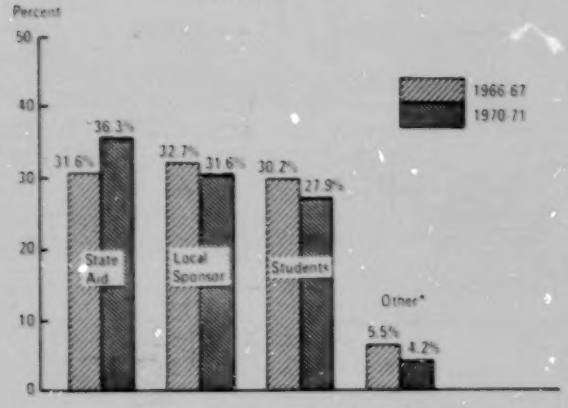
Operating expenditures at both community, and agricultural and technical colleges increased substantially between 1966-67 and 1970-71. State

purpose funds which account for approximately 87 percent of total operating expenditures at the agricultural and technical colleges increased from $18.7 million to $38.2 million, a growth of 105 percent and twice the 52 percent increase in FTE enrollment. Increases in all major functional categories of expenditures were in excess of 50 percent with the exception of libraries which increased 34 percent.

Community college operating expenditures are supported by three major sources: State aid, student tuition and fees, and the local sponsor share. These sources grew from $46.1 million to $113.8 million—approximately 147 percent and were over twice the 65 percent growth in FTE enrollment. State aid, now the largest single source, increased from $14.7 million to $41.1 million, an increment of 180 percent. Revenue sources as a percent of total revenues for 1966-67 and 1970-71 are summarized in Chart S-2.

Chart S-2

Revenue Sources as a Percent of Total Revenues Community Colleges 1966-67 and 1970-71



*"Other" includes federal funding which was 4.2 percent in 1966-67 and 2.3 percent in 1970-71 of total revenues.

State aid as a percent of total revenues increased from 31.6 percent to 36.3 percent. The increase is due to the implementation of the Full Opportunity Program (FOP) in September 1970, which enabled participating community colleges to receive maximum aid up to 40 percent of net allowable operating costs, not to exceed $621 per FTE student. An FOP program has agreed to accept all high school graduates in its sponsorship area. Both the local sponsor and students share of total revenues decreased. Federal funds received by community colleges, and agricultural and technical colleges are minimal.

Additional State Aid

Additional State aid at the rate of $35 per FTE student for a college with a Full Opportunity Program and $29 per FTE student for non-FOP colleges is available for each of the following four conditions:

(1) Maintain a student faculty ratio of 17 to 1 or higher.
(2) Allocate at least 50 percent of their budgets to instruction.
(3) Enroll at least 50 percent of their students in technical and vocational programs.
(4) Have local sponsor contributions of at least 50 cents per $1,000 of full value of taxable property.

Theoretically, an FOP college could receive additional State aid totaling $140 (4 X $35) per FTE student assuming all conditions are met. A college without an FOP could receive an additional $116 (4 X $29) per FTE student if all four conditions are satisfied.

Although this State aid formula should result in an FOP college receiving $761 per FTE student ($621 basic plus $140 for satisfying four conditions), there are other limits on State aid. Section 6-3.4 (f) of the State University Codes, Rules and Regulations states that:

> . . . the amount of State financial assistance to the net operating budget shall not be increased by more than 20 percent . . . per full-time equivalent student the preceding fiscal year plus $35 . . . for the first year of implementation of [FOP plan] . . . or by more than $35 per full-time equivalent student [thereafter].

The significance of this limitation is illustrated for a college implementing FOP as follows:

Assumptions:

Prior year State aid per FTE student	$500
Current year basic State aid	$621
All four conditions for additional aid met	140
State aid before limitation	$761

Limitation:

Prior year State aid per FTE student	$500
20 percent of prior year State aid (20 percent X $500)	100
$35 maximum per FTE student	35
Allowable State aid	$635

Therefore, colleges implementing full opportunity programs would receive $635 not $761 per FTE student. In the following year, the maximum amount that State aid could increase is $35 per FTE student. If a college has not reached the 40 percent maximum of State aid in the first year of implementing a Full Opportunity Program, any increase in net operating costs per FTE student in excess of $87.50 ($87.50 X 40% = $35) will prevent the school from reaching the 40 percent maximum.

Cost per FTE Student

Total cost per FTE student at the agricultural and technical colleges increased from $1,774 in 1966-67 to $2,256 in 1970-71, an increase of $482 or 27 percent. Community college cost per FTE student during the same time period grew from $974 to $1,458, an increase of $485, or approximately 50 percent. Although the dollar increase was approximately the same for both categories, the percentage increase was greater at the community colleges because of the lower 1966-67 base. Agricultural and technical colleges are more costly than community colleges although cost trends show a narrowing gap. In 1970-71, the total cost per FTE student at the agricultural and technical colleges exceeded community college cost by $398 or 27 percent. *Residence costs, food service, and sponsored research are excluded for comparative purposes.*

The difference in costs may largely be attributable to program emphasis. Prior studies of program costs indicate that technical curricula, especially engineering programs, are one and one-half to two times costlier than business and liberal arts programs. The lower cost per FTE student at community colleges closely correlates with their program emphasis. In 1971, approximately two-thirds of community college students were enrolled in the lower cost liberal arts and business programs, whereas agricultural and technical college enrollment in the lower cost programs was only about one-third of total degree subject field enrollment.

Local Financing of Community Colleges

The local sponsor of a community college (normally a county) contributes approximately one-third of operating costs. Community colleges also charge back a portion of institutional costs to the student's county of residence.

In those cases where a community college, either because of location or program, imports a significant number of non-resident students, the required sponsor funding is substantially less than the 1970-71 composite average of 32 percent. For example, in 1970-71 sponsor contributions at eight of the twenty-nine colleges ranged from six to 13 percent as follows:

Community Colleges	Percent
Corning	6
Hudson Valley	7
Jamestown	7
Sullivan	7
Auburn	9
Herkimer	12
Genesee	13
Adirondack	13

The reason that sponsor contributions are minimized at these eight colleges is principally due to location. Corning Community College is located in Steuben County but sponsored by the Corning-Painted Post School District. Steuben County is charged for all students who reside outside the school district. In addition, adjacent Chemung County enrolls nearly 40 percent of the Corning students. Similarly, in 1970, Albany County residents accounted for over 30 percent of the full-time enrollment at Hudson Valley. The establishment of an independent community college as recommended by the 1972 SUNY Master Plan in Chemung and Albany counties would in time unfavorably impact both enrollments and sponsor contributions at the near-by community colleges. The Board of Regents deferred action on this proposal pending further study.

Location is the key factor for seven of the eight community colleges experiencing minimized sponsor contributions. The exception is Sullivan County Community College. In this case, New York City residents account for 21 percent (213 students) and Nassau (200 students), Suffolk (73 students), and Westchester (72 students) counties accounted for an additional 34 percent of total full-time enrollment. Thus, students from eight downstate counties constitute more than half of

the enrollment of Sullivan County Community College. Sullivan as well as Nassau and Westchester Community Colleges have some residential facilities.

County Charge-back Payments

County charge-back payments for operating and capital costs increased from $4.4 million in 1966-67 to $10.8 million in 1970-71, an increase of $6.4 million. The largest year to year increase ($2.5 million, 39 percent of the total) took place between 1969-70 and 1970-71. Six counties experienced increases of more than $100,000, five counties incurred increases ranging from $50,000 to $100,000 and 13 counties had increased payments ranging from $25,000 to $50,000.

The principal factor causing substantial increases in the majority of county charge-back payments was the implementation of a new operating cost charge-back formula. Prior to 1970-71, community colleges charged non-resident students an amount equal to college tuition, in no case exceeding $400 per year. Recognizing that the tuition in many cases was not equal to the sponsor's operating cost per student, a new formula was implemented which allowed community colleges to charge-back an allocable portion of their operating costs for non-resident students. The new formula resulted in operating cost charge-back increases at 26 of the 29 community colleges ranging from $10 per FTE at Erie to $530 per FTE at Columbia-Greene.

Among the factors that may be responsible for cost differences are program cost and mix, economy of scale, faculty salaries, college productivity, geographic locations or some combination of these variables. As previously noted program cost data are currently not available. In terms of economy of scale, eight of the nine colleges with more than 3,000 FTE students in 1970-71 had a cost per FTE of less than $1,500 and experienced minimal increases in operating cost charge-backs.

In determining the effect of salary differentials, a comparative analysis of two upstate colleges, Fulton-Montgomery and Jefferson, was performed for 1970-71, as shown in Table S-4. FTE enrollment and program offerings at both schools were approximately the same though the physical plant at Fulton-Montgomery was somewhat larger. Fulton-Montgomery with 70 less FTE students experienced a cost per FTE of $459 higher than Jefferson. At Fulton-Montgomery, the major functional operating expenditures are larger in every category. These differences were largely due to salaries.

Table S-4

Comparison of Enrollment, Costs and Programs
Jefferson Community College &
Fulton-Montgomery Community College
1970-71

	Jefferson	Fulton-Montgomery	Difference Amount	Difference Percent
FTE Students	1,228	1,158	(70)	(6)
Cost per FTE	$1,346	$1,805	$459	34
Operating "Charge-back" per FTE	$ 430	$ 680	$250	53
Operating Expenditures	Amount ('000)	Amount ('000)	('000)	
Instruction	$ 753	$ 917	$134	17
Maintenance and Operation	157	246	89	57
General Administration	186	263	77	41
Student Services	129	189	36	28
Libraries	137	138	1	-
Employee Benefits	230	305	75	34
Other	64	69	25	56
Total	$1,655	$2,052	$437	26

Programs - Full-time Students - Fall 1971

	Business #	Business %	Education #	Education %	Engineering and Applied Sciences #	Engineering and Applied Sciences %	Health Sciences #	Health Sciences %	Liberal Arts #	Liberal Arts %	Total #
Jefferson	289	29	-	-	91	9	96	9	588	55	1,033
Fulton-Montgomery	237	26	78	8	86	9	56	6	471	51	924
Difference	(52)	(3)	78	8	(5)	1	(40)	(3)	(117)	(4)	(109)

Source: State University of New York, Office for Finance and Business and Appendices A-1 and C-3.

In terms of geographic location, Dutchess and Orange Community College located in the Mid-Hudson area experienced 1970-71 operating expenditures of about $4.7 million, versus $3.8 million incurred by Onondaga Community College located in Central New York and $3.6 million sustained by Corning Community College, which is located in the Southern Tier Central region. There was little difference in the 1970-71 FTE enrollments among the four colleges. Thus, higher costs were found to be more related to factors of location and program than to institutional size with respect to these colleges.

Financial Advantage — Agricultural and Technical Colleges

A distinct financial advantage accrues to those counties where agricultural and technical colleges are located. Because these colleges are funded by the State, there is no cost to any county for residents attending these institutions. With the exception of Nassau County which also sponsors a community college, the five rural counties where agricultural and technical colleges are located enrolled an average of 77 percent of their total 1970 two-year public college full-time students at these institutions at no cost to the respective counties.

The problem of financial equity between agricultural and technical colleges and community colleges is not a new one. A study conducted by Charles W. Ingler for the Division of the Budget in 1967 recommended the enactment of legislation to apply the charge-back system to all six agricultural and technical colleges. The study stated that under this system any county whose two-year public college population was depending more on an agricultural and technical college, rather than a community college, would have a financial obligation in proportion to that dependence. Thus, no county would have a "free ride."

CAPITAL FACILITIES

The total value of land and buildings at the six agricultural and technical colleges as of February 1, 1972 approximated $199 million. Since 1960, $50 million of new academic and $47 million of residential facilities have been completed. An additional $23 million of construction was in progress as of February 1, 1972.

The total value of land and buildings at the 29 community colleges was approximately $211 million. Construction completed and facilities acquired and renovated since 1960 total $129.4 million. An additional $99.3 million of construction was in progress as of March 1, 1972.

Exclusive of residential space, net assignable square feet (NASF) per FTE student, a gross indicator of space utilization, is almost twice as large at the six agricultural and technical colleges as compared to the 29 community colleges. In the fall of 1970, NASF per FTE at the agricultural and technical colleges was 96.5 versus 50.7 at the community colleges. The six agricultural and technical colleges have half as much space as the 29 community colleges, whereas enrollment at the agricultural and technical colleges is equal to only one-quarter of community college enrollment. Residential space at the agricultural and technical colleges accounted for 38 percent of net space.

Room type (classroom, lab, etc.) as a percent of total NASF at the agricultural and technical and community colleges illustrate the different program emphases. In 1970, community colleges devoted about 17 percent of their space to classrooms versus nine percent at the agricultural and technical colleges. The situation is reversed in the case of laboratories where agricultural and technical colleges devote 34 percent of their space to this use versus 22 percent at community colleges. The greater emphasis on classroom space at community colleges correlates with liberal arts and business program emphasis and the agricultural and technical college emphasis in technical fields require more laboratory than classroom space. It is apparent that the program emphasis at the agricultural and technical colleges require more specialized space than community colleges which result in a greater outlay of capital dollars.

Detailed quantitative data for enrollments, programs, finances and capital facilities are summarized in the report and appendices. This information is presented on a composite basis and where appropriate, for each of the 35 colleges.

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FOREWORD

The Legislative Commission on Expenditure Review was established by Chapter 176 of the laws of 1969 as a permanent legislative agency for, among other duties, "the purpose of determining whether any such department or agency has efficiently and effectively expended the funds appropriated by the Legislature for specific programs and whether such departments or agencies in the actual implementation of such programs have failed to fulfill the legislative intent, purpose, and authorization." This program audit "Evaluation of Two Year College Trends" is the eighteenth staff report.

It focuses on the six agricultural and technical colleges and the 29 community colleges outside New York City. The staff mandate was to study those community colleges which receive a portion of their revenues from counties or other units which sponsor them and for this reason the New York City community colleges were not included.

The study is almost entirely informational with evaluation of quantitative trends in appropriate areas. There is no analysis of the educational value or accomplishments of any of the programs. The emphasis is on factual analysis. Recommendations and program proposals are not presented since these are in the realm of policymaking and therefore the prerogative of the Legislature.

A word about procedure may be helpful. After the preliminary draft of each audit is completed, copies are delivered to the agencies engaged in carrying out the particular legislative policies under scrutiny. The comments which agencies wish to make in regard to the preliminary draft are subsequently either included in the body of the report or presented in the Appendix. In this way it is expected that any possible misstatements will be corrected before the report is printed. This procedure is not designed to result in a debate, but rather an attempt to be of utmost assistance to all those concerned with State government.

Erman J. Cocci served as chairman of the project team assisted by Stephen Aronson, George P. Konta, and James R. Ruhl. Editing and preparation for printing was carried out by Ray D. Pethtel and James J. Haag. All of us wish to note our appreciation for the special assistance so ably provided by staff members of the Department of Audit and Control during the course of the study.

The law provides that the chairmanship of the Legislative Commission on Expenditure Review shall alternate in successive years between the Chairman, Assembly Ways and Means Committee and the Chairman, Senate Finance Committee. Senator John J. Marchi is the Chairman for 1973 having succeeded Assemblyman Willis H. Stephens.

On behalf of the staff, I wish to express thanks to all the Commission members for assistance and guidance in the development of this report.

April 2, 1973

Troy R. Westmeyer
Director

I TWO YEAR PUBLIC COLLEGES IN NEW YORK STATE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Higher education at two-year public colleges in the State is offered by two types of institutions—agricultural and technical colleges and community colleges. There are 44 colleges in this category but this report presents data for 35 of them—the nine community colleges in New York City are excluded.

The 35 colleges account for nearly half of all State sponsored higher education enrollment. In 1970-71, combined full-time equivalent* (FTE) enrollment was 97,442 students and related operating expenditures totaled $158 million. Investment in land and capital facilities exceeded $410 million as of February 1972. There were 166 degree programs in 12 subject fields and 161 certificate, diploma and non-degree programs in 10 subject fields offered during 1971.

Two-Year Public College Funding

The agricultural and technical colleges are funded entirely by State appropriations. Tuition and other fees are collected from students; however the bulk of these revenues is required to pay debt service on university capital facilities. The communities in which these colleges are located contribute no funds toward their operation.

In comparison, funding of community colleges is split among the State, the local sponsor (normally a county) and the students. State aid, appropriated in the Local Assistance Budget Bill, ranges from one-third to 40 percent of net allowable operating costs. Revenues from students may equal but not exceed one-third of operating costs. The remaining operating funds normally ranging from 27 to 33 percent must be provided by the sponsor. Even though the sponsors of community colleges provide approximately one-third of the operating revenues, not all of these funds originate from the sponsors' own sources. A "charge-back" system spreads the sponsor's share of operating expenses among all the counties sending students to that college.

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*Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is computed by dividing total credit hours by 15 (the normal load by definition).

Until recently, the total costs of constructed or acquired capital facilities were split between the State and sponsor on a 50/50 basis less any federal aid. Legislation enacted in 1972 enables the State to finance its share of community college capital costs by an annual payment equal to 50 percent of the debt service costs rather than paying 50 percent of the total construction costs at one time.

Another important difference between the two types of colleges that has substantial fiscal impact is that agricultural and technical colleges provide living quarters for students, whereas community colleges generally do not. Residential space at the six agricultural and technical colleges in 1970 represented 38 percent of total net square feet.

Governance

Governance of community colleges is shared among the local sponsor, local college trustees and the State University Trustees. The sponsor establishes the college, provides local financing and approves the budget. The sponsor may elect to conduct all fiscal transactions of the college (Plan A) or to appropriate funds to the trustees of the college and allow them to conduct fiscal management of the college under regulations prescribed by the sponsor (Plan C). There are currently six colleges operating under Plan A. They are: Broome, Jefferson, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk and Westchester.

The local college trustees, subject to approval of the State University Trustees are responsible for the appointment of the president, adoption of the curricula, preparation of the budget and other necessary operating duties. Five of the nine local college trustees are appointed by the local sponsor and four are appointed by the Governor.

The State University Trustees authorize the establishment of the community college, approve its programs, curricula and budgets and provide standards and regulations to guide and govern its operation.

Problems with governance and supervision of community colleges were noted in a study of two year public colleges conducted by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. in 1969. This study stated that:

> The local sponsor, through budgetary control, employment relationships and

> power over fiscal relationships has emerged as the dominant factor in control of community colleges. . . .and that the control of the local sponsor should diminish.[1]

More recently, the 1972 State University Master Plan recommended with Board of Regents approval, amendment of the community college law and revision of administrative regulations where necessary:

> . . . to align the community colleges more closely to the overall educational, administrative and fiscal structure and program of the State University.[2]

Presumably this will be accomplished by greater State funding and more careful State supervision and coordination.

Objective and Scope

This study presents detailed quantitative information for enrollments, program offerings, finances and capital facilities. Its purpose is to provide a historical data base and to highlight significant trends. The following data are presented:

Enrollment—Full-time equivalent and full- and part-time headcount enrollment on a composite basis for the period 1966-67 through 1970-71. Detailed information for each of the 35 colleges is presented in an appendix.

Programs—Summary of all degree and non-degree programs offered in the fall of 1971 and subject field enrollments in 1968 and 1971. Detailed degrees and non-degree program enrollment data for 1968 and 1971 are presented in an appendix.

Finances—Revenue by source, operating expenditures by function, and cost per FTE student are presented for the period 1966-67 through 1970-71. In addition, the financial impact of the county "charge-back" system at community colleges for the year 1970 is analyzed. Detailed financial statements for the 35 colleges for the period 1966-67 through 1970-71 were the basis for all financial information included in the audit.

Capital Facilities—Facilities completed or acquired since 1960 and construction in progress. Net assignable square feet by room type (classrooms, labs, etc.) and per FTE student. Data included in the appendix include an inventory of acreage, buildings, gross and net square feet for each college.

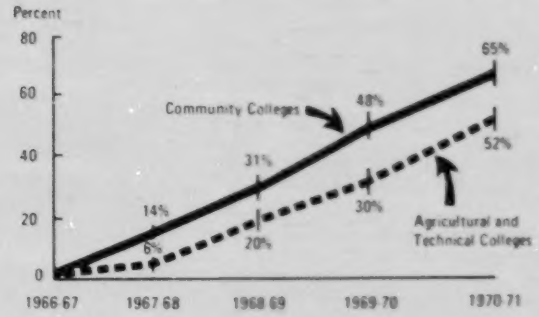
II ENROLLMENT AND PROGRAMS

Full-Time Equivalent Enrollment

Chart 1 depicts the relative changes in average annual full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment for agricultural and technical, and community colleges for the period 1966-67 through 1970-71. Community colleges have experienced the greater growth, 65 percent versus the 52 percent growth rate at the agricultural and technical colleges.

Chart 1

Comparison of Growth Rates
Average Annual Full-Time Equivalent Enrollment
1966-67 — 1970-71



Source: Derived from Appendix A-1.

Actual enrollments at the agricultural and technical and community colleges for the five-year period examined are presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Average Annual Full-Time Equivalent Enrollment
1966-67 — 1970-71

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	Increase 1966-67 – 1970-71
Agricultural and Technical Colleges	12,754	13,537	15,265	16,573	19,440	6,686
Community Colleges	47,339	53,731	62,085	70,049	78,002	30,663

Source: Appendix A-1.

FTE enrollment at the agricultural and technical colleges grew from 12,754 in 1966-67 to 19,440 in 1970-71, an increase of 6,686 FTE students. During the same period, community college FTE enrollment increased by 30,663, from 47,339 to 78,002. Growth rates at the agricultural and technical colleges ranged from 38 percent at Farmingdale to 70 percent at Canton; community college growth rates ranged from 11 percent at Adirondack to 110 percent at Monroe. FTE enrollment data for each of the agricultural and technical colleges and community colleges is presented in Appendix A-1.

Fall Headcount Enrollment

Full- and part-time fall headcount enrollment for the period 1967 through 1971 is presented in Table 2. Part-time students make up a greater proportion of total headcount enrollment at the community colleges (five-year average—46 percent) than at the agricultural and technical colleges (five-year average—30 percent). It should be noted that Farmingdale is the only agricultural and technical college that has a significant part-time enrollment. For example, in the fall of 1971, part-time enrollment at Farmingdale was 6,496 students. This amounts to 55 percent of total enrollment at Farmingdale and 86 percent of the part-time students enrolled at all agricultural and technical colleges. On the other hand, in the fall of

Table 2

Fall Headcount Enrollment
1967 — 1971

Year	Full Time	Percent of Total	Part Time	Percent of Total	Total
Agricultural and Technical Colleges					
1967	11,446	64.5	6,300	35.5	17,746
1968	12,940	70.5	5,423	29.5	18,363
1969	14,497	72.3	5,568	27.7	20,065
1970	16,621	71.5	6,613	28.5	23,234
1971	17,788	70.2	7,565	29.8	25,353
Community Colleges					
1967	37,497	50.9	36,207	49.1	73,704
1968	44,976	52.0	41,506	48.0	86,482
1969	52,198	54.2	44,135	45.8	96,333
1970	58,250	55.7	46,364	44.3	104,614
1971	63,136	56.0	49,701	44.0	112,837

Source: Appendix A-2.

1971, part-time enrollment at community colleges exceeded 50 percent of the total at four schools: Dutchess, Mohawk Valley, Schenectady and Westchester. In addition, part-time enrollment exceeded 30 percent at 17 community colleges. Fall headcount enrollment for both full- and part-time students at each of the agricultural and technical colleges and community colleges is presented in Appendix A-2.

Transfer to Four-Year Institutions

Trend analysis of students transferring from two-year public colleges to four-year institutions is not possible as no longitudinal studies in this area have been performed.[3] Data are available for students transferring to SUNY senior institutions for the fall of 1970 and are presented in Table 3.

Table 3

Transfer Students to SUNY Senior Institutions Fall 1970

	Transfer From						
	Community Colleges		Agricultural and Technical Colleges		Other		
Transfers To	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total
University Centers	1,542	29	159	21	2,163	44	3,864
University Colleges	3,517	67	442	58	2,199	45	6,158
Health Science Centers	91	2	33	4	241	5	365
Specialized Colleges	83	1	18	2	124	2	205
Statutory Colleges	61	1	111	15	199	4	371
Total	5,274	100	763	100	4,926	100	10,963

Source: State University of New York, Office of Institutional Research, Report No. 15, March 1971.

Table 3 indicates that the 5,274 students transferring from community colleges accounted for 48 percent of all transfer students to SUNY senior institutions. Two-thirds of the community college transfers enrolled at university colleges. Agricultural and technical college transfer students totaled 763 or seven percent of all transfers to SUNY senior institutions, with 442 or 58 percent of this total enrolled at university colleges. Community college and agricultural and technical college transfer students combined accounted for 55 percent of the total SUNY senior institution transfers.

The number and percentage of community college and agricultural and technical college transfer students admitted to SUNY senior institutions at the junior level and above are summarized in Table 4.

The larger percentage of community college transfers entering university colleges at the junior

Table 4

Number and Percent of Total Transfer Students Admitted to SUNY at Junior Level and Above Fall 1970

	From Community Colleges		From Agricultural and Technical Colleges	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
University Centers	970	53	104	65
University Colleges	2,061	59	177	40
Health Science Centers	79	87	30	91
Specialized Colleges	19	30	7	39
Statutory Colleges	47	77	110	99
Total	3,176	60 (Avg)	428	56 (Avg)

Source: State University of New York, Office of Institutional Research, Report No. 15, March 1971.

level and above is due to program emphasis on liberal arts curricula. Seventy percent of community college transfers to university colleges earned associate of arts degrees, which are designed to facilitate transfer to senior institutions. On the other hand liberal arts curricula at the agricultural and technical colleges was just getting underway. However, in terms of percentages, the majority of students transferring have used community college and agricultural and technical college programs as the first two years of a four-year college education.

SUBJECT FIELD ENROLLMENT TRENDS

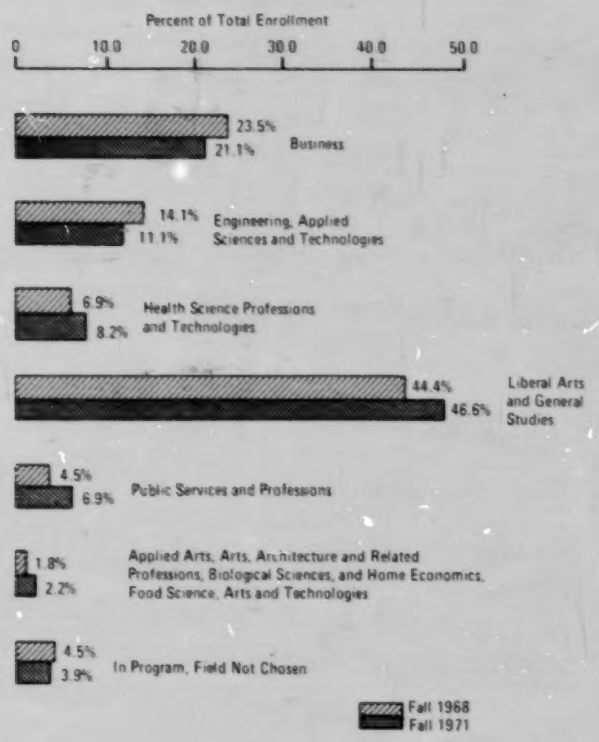
Degree Programs

Community college degree enrollments by subject field for both full- and part-time students for the fall of 1968 and the fall of 1971 are presented in Appendix B-1. The total increase in all subject field enrollments amounted to 20,095 students. Of the five subject fields with enrollments exceeding 5,000 students, liberal arts, health sciences and public services experienced growth rates in excess of 34 percent. Public service programs had the greatest rate of growth, 105 percent, going from 2,668 students to 5,475 students. Health science programs increased by 59 percent, from 4,077 students to 6,481 students. Liberal arts and general studies increased from 26,139 students to 36,775 students or 41 percent.

Chart 2 displays the trends in subject field degree enrollments for the fall 1968-1971 time period. These data illustrate a continuing emphasis in liberal arts, increases in health science and public service programs, and a corresponding decrease in

Chart 2

Enrollment by Field — Fall 1968 and 1971 Community Colleges



Source: Derived from Appendix B-1.

business and engineering and applied science programs.

Agricultural and technical college degree enrollments by subject field for both full- and part-time students for the fall of 1968 and the fall of 1971 are presented in Appendix B-2. The total increase in all subject field enrollments amounted to 4,346 students or 34 percent. It should be noted that the growth rate for both agricultural and technical and community college subject field enrollments is the same.

Chart 3 presents trends in subject field enrollments for the fall 1968-1971 time period. Liberal arts and general studies programs which were not offered at agricultural and technical colleges until 1970 accounted for eight percent of total subject enrollment just one year later. Excluding liberal arts which was not offered in 1968, only health science programs experienced growth as a percent of total enrollment. Substantial percentage decreases were experienced in business and engineering and applied science programs, closely paralleling the same downward trend in these same two fields at the community colleges.

Liberal arts programs are limited to ten percent of total enrollments, a goal which should be reached shortly. As a result, any significant future growth must be re-directed in remaining subject fields unless the quota is changed.

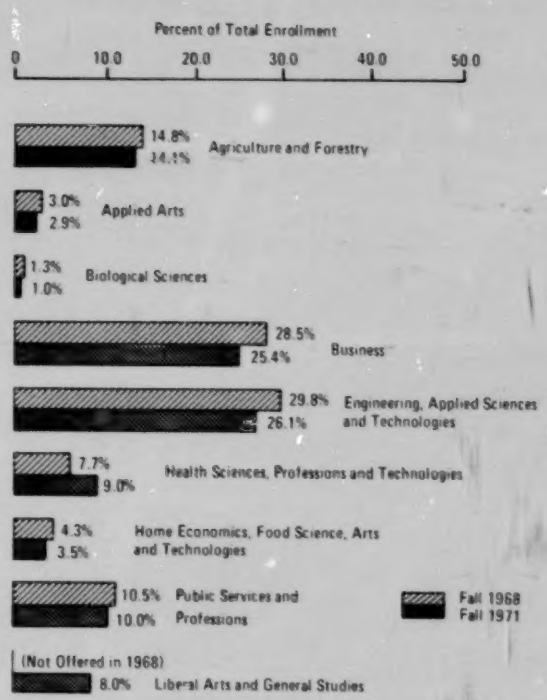
Certificate, Diploma and Non-Degree Programs

In addition to degree programs, community, and agricultural and technical colleges offer certificate, diploma and non-degree programs. These enrollments for both full- and part-time students for the fall of 1968 and 1971 are presented in Table 5 for community colleges and Table 6 for agricultural and technical colleges.

Non-degree enrollment at community colleges has grown by nine percent, from 5,178 students in 1968 to 5,631 students in 1971. Approximately 80 percent of the non-degree students in 1968 and 72 percent of the non-degree students in 1971 were part-time. In the fall of 1968, engineering programs

Chart 3

Enrollment by Field — Fall 1968 and 1971 Agricultural and Technical Colleges



Source: Derived from Appendix B-2.

Major Field Enrollment — Full and Part-Time Certificate, Non-Degree and Diploma Programs 1968 and 1971

Table 5 Community Colleges

	Fall 1968 Enrollment				Fall 1971 Enrollment				Increase (Decrease)			
	Full Time	Part Time	Total	Percent of Total	Full Time	Part Time	Total	Percent of Total	Full Time	Part Time	Total	Percent
Applied Arts	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Architecture and Related Professions	60	160	220	4.2	–	85	85	1.5	(60)	(75)	(135)	(61.4)
Arts	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	.1	4	–	4	N/A
Biological Sciences	–	–	–	–	1	–	1		1	–	1	N/A
Business	296	491	787	15.2	498	1,373	1,871	33.2	202	882	1,084	137.7
Education	–	–	–	–	–	40	40	.7	–	40	40	N/A
Engineering, Applied Sciences and Technologies	468	2,695	3,163	61.1	536	1,601	2,137	37.9	68	(1,094)	(1,026)	(32.4)
Health Sciences and Professions	72	267	339	6.6	269	428	697	12.4	197	161	358	105.6
Home Economics, Food Science, Arts and Technologies	–	–	–	–	12	–	12	.2	12	–	12	N/A
Liberal Arts and General Studies	121	28	149	.9	275	204	479	8.5	154	176	330	221.5
Public Services and Professions	–	–	–	–	12	293	305	5.5	12	293	305	N/A
In Program, Field Not Chosen	–	520	520	10.0	–	–	–	–	–	(520)	(520)	(100.0)
Total	1,017	4,161	5,178	100.0	1,607	4,024	5,631	100.0	590	(137)	453	8.8

Table 6 Agricultural and Technical Colleges

	Fall 1968 Enrollment				Fall 1971 Enrollment				Increase (Decrease)			
	Full Time	Part Time	Total	Percent of Total	Full Time	Part Time	Total	Percent of Total	Full Time	Part Time	Total	Percent Increase
Agriculture and Forestry	24		24	3.4	53	10	63	3.9	29	10	39	162.5
Applied Arts	–	1	1	.1	–	3	3	.2	–	2	2	200.0
Architecture and Related Professions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Biological Sciences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Business	19	58	77	11.0	122	46	168	10.4	103	(12)	91	118.0
Engineering, Applied Science and Technologies	442	26	468	66.7	937	184	1,121	69.6	495	158	653	139.5
Health Science Professions and Technologies	71	–	71	10.1	77	–	77	4.8	6	–	6	8.5
Home Economics, Food Science, Arts and Technologies	59	–	59	8.4	68	–	68	4.2	9	–	9	15.3
Liberal Arts and General Studies	–	–	–	–	84	8	92	5.7	84	8	92	N/A
Public Services and Professions	–	2	2	.3	–	19	19	1.2		17	17	850.0
In Program, Field Not Chosen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	615	87	702	100.0	1,341	270	1,611	100.0	726	183	909	129.5

Source: Derived from Appendix C-2, and C-4.

accounted for 61 percent, business programs 15 percent and health science programs seven percent of total enrollment. By the fall of 1971, engineering enrollment decreased to 38 percent of total enrollment whereas business and health science programs nearly doubled enrollment to 33 percent and 12 percent, respectively.

As illustrated in Table 6, enrollment in certificate, diploma and other non-degree programs at agricultural and technical colleges has experienced a 130 percent increase, growing from 702 students in 1968 to 1,611 students in 1971. Major emphasis

at the agricultural and technical colleges in both 1968 and 1971 is in the engineering and applied sciences which account for approximately seven of every ten students. Between 1968 and 1971 there have been no major shifts in subject field enrollment.

Full-time enrollment accounts for eight of every ten agricultural and technical college students in contrast to community colleges where full-time students account for only three of every ten students. In addition, the growth rate of 130 percent in non-degree programs at the agricultural and technical colleges is well in excess of the 34 percent increase in degree programs. In comparison, there has been more emphasis on non-degree programs at the agricultural and technical colleges than at community colleges.

ANALYSIS OF PROGRAM OFFERINGS AND ENROLLMENTS

Degree and certificate, diploma and non-degree programs by subject field offered in the fall of 1971 are summarized in Tables 7 through 17. Details of the 1968 and 1971 program enrollments are presented in Appendices C-1 and C-2 for the agricultural and technical colleges and Appendices C-3 and C-4 for the community colleges.

Agriculture and Forestry: As illustrated in Table 7, in the fall of 1971 there were 21 degree program offerings in agriculture and forestry. Sixteen of the programs were offered at two or more colleges. Six programs accounted for 66 percent of total agricultural and forestry enrollment in 1968 and 1971 as follows:

Degree Program	Number of Schools Offering Programs	Percent of Total Agricultural and Forestry Enrollment		
		1968	1971	Increase (Decrease)
Animal Husbandry	5	21.2	24.5	3.3
Ornamental Horticulture	2	10.6	9.6	(1.0)
Agriculture*	1	10.0	9.3	(.7)
Animal Science	1	8.8	9.7	.9
Agronomy	4	7.9	8.1	.2
Agricultural Business	5	7.2	4.4	(2.8)
		65.7	65.6	(.1)

*Programs in agronomy, animal science and poultry husbandry offered at Farmingdale are all included under agriculture.

Data contained in Appendix C-1 indicate that the animal husbandry program increased from 399 students to 589 students, an increase of 190, the largest increase in the agricultural and forestry field. On the other hand, agricultural business during the same time period decreased by 28 students, from 135 to 107 students. Fall 1971 enrollment data indicate that two schools, Alfred and Cobleskill with 32 and 34 students respectively, accounted for 62 percent of all the agricultural business program enrollment. Enrollment at the three remaining schools offering agricultural business were—Morrisville, 17 students; Delhi, 14 students and Canton, nine students. Enrollment in all agricultural programs increased from 1,880 students to 2,407 students, an increase of 28 percent.

The ten certificate, diploma and non-degree programs offered in the field of agriculture and forestry during the fall of 1971 are also summarized in Table 7. None of the colleges offers a duplicate program although Cobleskill offers five of the ten programs. Enrollment increased from 24 students in two programs in 1968 to 63 students in six programs in 1971. The college at Cobleskill accounted for 44 of the 63 students enrolled in 1971.

Applied Arts, Architecture and Related Professions, Arts and Biological Sciences: Applied arts, architecture and related professions, arts and biological sciences represents only two percent of total enrollment in degree programs at the 35 two-year public colleges. Degree and certificate, diploma and non-degree program offerings for the fall of 1971 are summarized in Table 8 for applied arts and architecture and Table 9 for arts and biological sciences. As is apparent from Table 9 there are no arts programs offered at the six agricultural and technical colleges. A detailed breakdown of fall 1968 and 1971 program enrollments in the four subject fields is contained in Appendix C.

Business: Degree programs in business are summarized in Table 10. Immediately apparent from the summary is the duplication of programs between community and agricultural and technical colleges. For example, accounting is offered at 33 of the 35 colleges, business administration is offered at 31 colleges, and secretarial science is offered at 25 colleges. Of the 31 program offerings in business, 14 are offered at both agricultural and technical and community colleges. Four of the 31 programs offered in business accounted for 80 percent of total business enrollment at the 35 colleges in the fall of 1971. The four programs and percent of total enrollment at each type of college is shown in the following table.

As the table indicates, eight of every ten

Table 7

Summary of Program Offerings
Fall, 1971

Agricultural and Technical Colleges	Agricultural Business	Agronomy	Animal Husbandry	Dairy and Food Science	Agricultural Engineering Technology	Agricultural Science	General Agriculture	Animal Science	Agricultural Power Machinery	Farmstead Mechanics and Automation	Horticulture	Ornamental Horticulture	Ornamental Horticulture – Floriculture Merchandising	Ornamental Horticulture – Floriculture Production	Ornamental Horticulture – Landscape Development	Ornamental Horticulture – Nursery Management	Ornamental Horticulture – Recreation Land Management	Ornamental Horticulture – Turf Management	Poultry Husbandry	Supermarket Management	Agriculture
Alfred	●	●	●			●	●		●	●		●	●	●		●				●	
Canton	●	●	●	●	●	●	●														
Cobleskill	●	●	●	●					●	●		●				●					
Delhi	●		●	●	●		●	●			●										
Farmingdale		●						●				●	●	●	●	●		●	●		●
Morrisville	●	●	●	●	●	●					●										
Community Colleges																					
Adirondack																					
Auburn																					
Broome																					
Clinton																					
Columbia-Greene																					
Corning																					
Dutchess																					
Erie																					
Finger Lakes																					
Fulton-Montgomery																					
Genesee																					
Herkimer																					
Hudson Valley																					
Jamestown																					
Jefferson																					
Mohawk Valley																					
Monroe																					
Nassau																					
Niagara																					
North Country																					
Onondaga																					
Orange																					
Rockland																					
Schenectady																					
Suffolk																					
Sullivan																					
Tompkins-Cortland																					
Ulster																					
Westchester																					
Total	5	5	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1

| Agriculture and Forestry | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 8

Summary of Program Offerings
Fall, 1971

	Applied Arts																								Architecture and Related Professions																							
	Degree													Certificate, Diploma and Non-Degree												Degree													Certificate, Diploma and Non-Degree										
	Commercial Art	Graphic Arts and Advertising Technology	Advertising Art and Design	Advertising Design and Production	Graphic Arts and Advertising	Art Glass Technology	Journalism Technology	Radio and Television Broadcasting	Technical Writing									Advertising Art	Glass Engraving Technology	Graphic Arts and Advertising Technology										Construction Technology - Architectural Design	Architectural Assistant																			
Agricultural and Technical Colleges																																																
Alfred																																																
Canton																																																
Cobleskill																																																
Delhi																																																
Farmingdale		●	●															●		●									●																			
Morrisville							●																																										
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Columbia Greene																																																
Corning							●												●																														
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Erie																																														●		
Finger Lakes																																																
Fulton-Montgomery																																															
Genesee																																																
Herkimer								●																																								
Hudson Valley																																																
Jamestown																																																
Jefferson																																																
Mohawk Valley				●																																												
Monroe																																																
Nassau																																																
Niagara																																																
North Country																																																
Onondaga		●																											●	●																		
Orange																													●																			
Rockland					●																																											
Schenectady																																																
Suffolk									●																																							
Sullivan	●																																																
Tompkins-Cortland																													●																			
Ulster																																																
Westchester																																																
Total	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									1	1	1									5	1																	1		

Source: Derived from Appendix C.

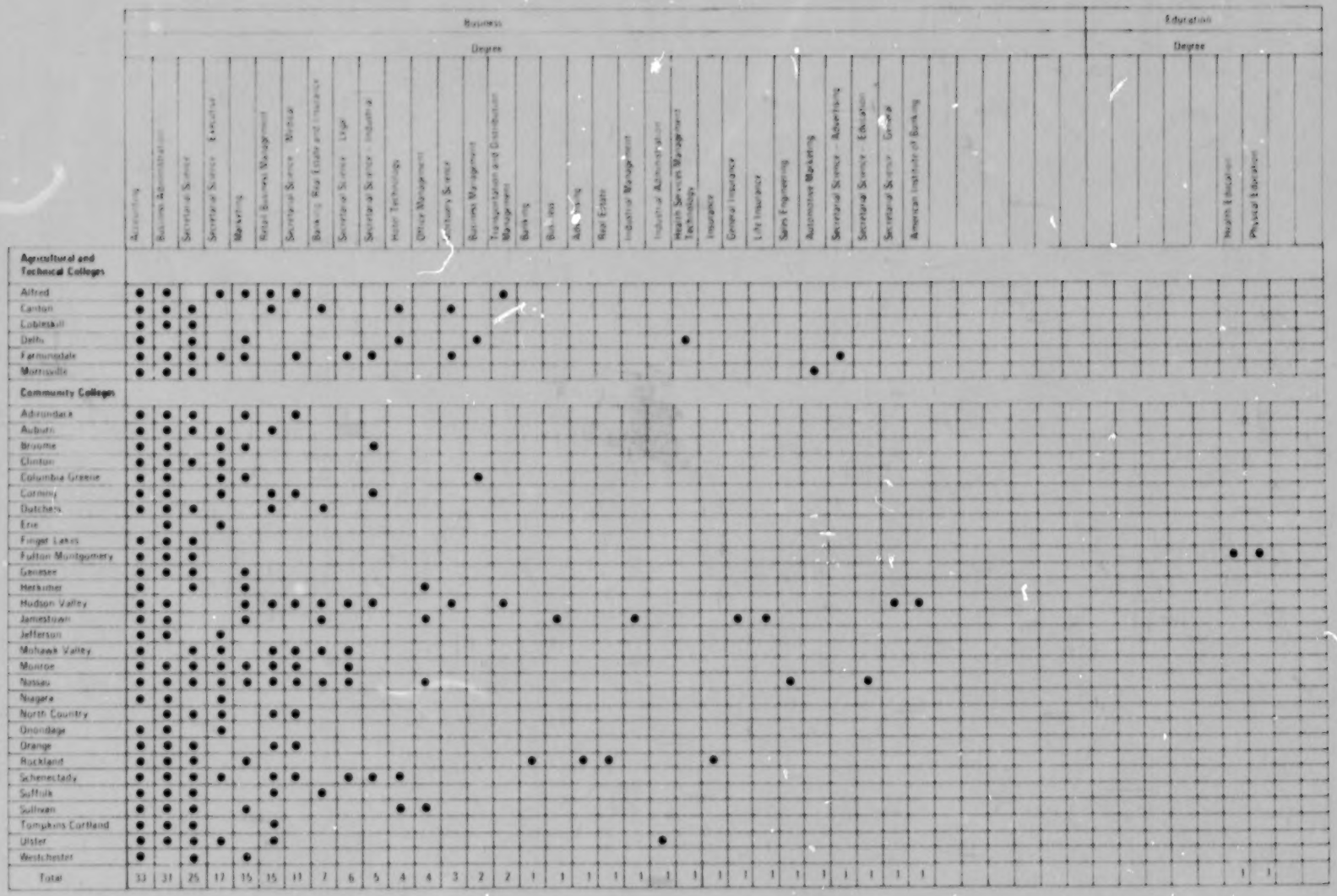
Table 9

Summary of Program Offerings
Fall, 1971

| | Arts | | |

Table 16

Summary of Program Offerings
Fall, 1971



Source: Derived from Appendix C.

Program	Percent of Business Enrollment		
	35 Two Year Public Colleges	29 Community Colleges	6 Agricultural and Technical Colleges
Business Administration	43	43	40
Accounting	17	19	10
Secretarial Science	13	10	22
Secretarial Science-Executive	7	8	7
	80	80	79

business students are enrolled in one of four programs and both community and agricultural and technical colleges are concentrating their efforts in the same four programs, leaving any unique business programs with minimal enrollments. The only other business program offered at the agricultural and technical colleges with greater than five percent of total enrollment is hotel technology which enrolled seven percent of total business enrollment in the fall of 1971. Total community college enrollment in hotel technology was only one percent. Of the 16 different programs each offered at only one school, 13 are offered at community colleges and three at agricultural and technical colleges. Half of these programs did not have any students enrolled.

Table 11 summarizes the 37 certificate, diploma and non-degree programs offered in the field of business in the fall of 1971. Between the fall of 1968 and fall of 1971, the number of programs has increased from 20 to 37 and the number of students from 795 to 1,955. It should be noted that three programs accounted for 81 percent of the fall 1968 enrollment and 78 percent of the fall 1971 enrollment which left only 22 percent (430 students) distributed among the remaining 34 programs. The three programs and their fall 1968 and 1971 enrollment were as follows:

Program	College	Fall Student Enrollment	
		1968	1971
Business Management	Erie Community College	444	1,029
Business	Broome Community College	124	335
Secretarial Studies	Ten Colleges	79	170
Total		647	1,534
Percent of total enrollment		81	78

Education: Degree and certificate, diploma and non-degree programs offered in the field of education are also summarized in tables 10 and 11. Only two degree programs, health education and physical education, and one non-degree program, early childhood education, were offered in the fall of 1971. The degree program enrollment was 79 students and non-degree enrollment was 40 students. These programs are currently offered only at two community colleges.

Engineering, Applied Sciences and Technologies: Table 12 summarizes the 47 degree programs offered in the engineering, applied sciences and technologies in the fall of 1971. Of the 21 programs offered at two or more of the 35 public two-year colleges, 20 of the programs are available at both an agricultural and technical and a community college. There is substantial duplication in at least two programs; engineering science offered at 25 of the 35 colleges and data processing offered at 23 of the colleges. Five of the 29 programs offered at the community colleges in the fall of 1971 accounted for 75 percent of total engineering and allied field enrollments. The five programs and percent of total enrollment in the fall of 1968 and 1971 are as follows:

Program	Percent of Engineering, Applied Sciences and Technologies Enrollment	
	Fall 1968	Fall 1971
Civil Technology	11	11
Data Processing	16	21
Electrical Technology	18	16
Engineering Science	16	15
Mechanical Technology	17	12
	78	75

Of the remaining 24 program offerings, only two exceeded two percent. In the fall of 1971, 18 of the 29 program offerings had less than 100 students.

Enrollment in the 38 degree programs offered at the agricultural and technical colleges was less concentrated than community colleges. However, five programs accounted for approximately 54 percent of total engineering and allied field enrollments in 1968 and approximately 55 percent in 1971. The programs and percent of fall 1968 and 1971 enrollment is as follows:

Program	Percent of Engineering, Applied Science and Technologies Enrollment	
	Fall 1968	Fall 1971
Automotive Technology	10	10
Construction Technology	8	10
Data Processing	15	16
Electrical Technology	10	10
Engineering Science	11	9
	54	55

Table 11

Summary of Program Offerings
Fall, 1971

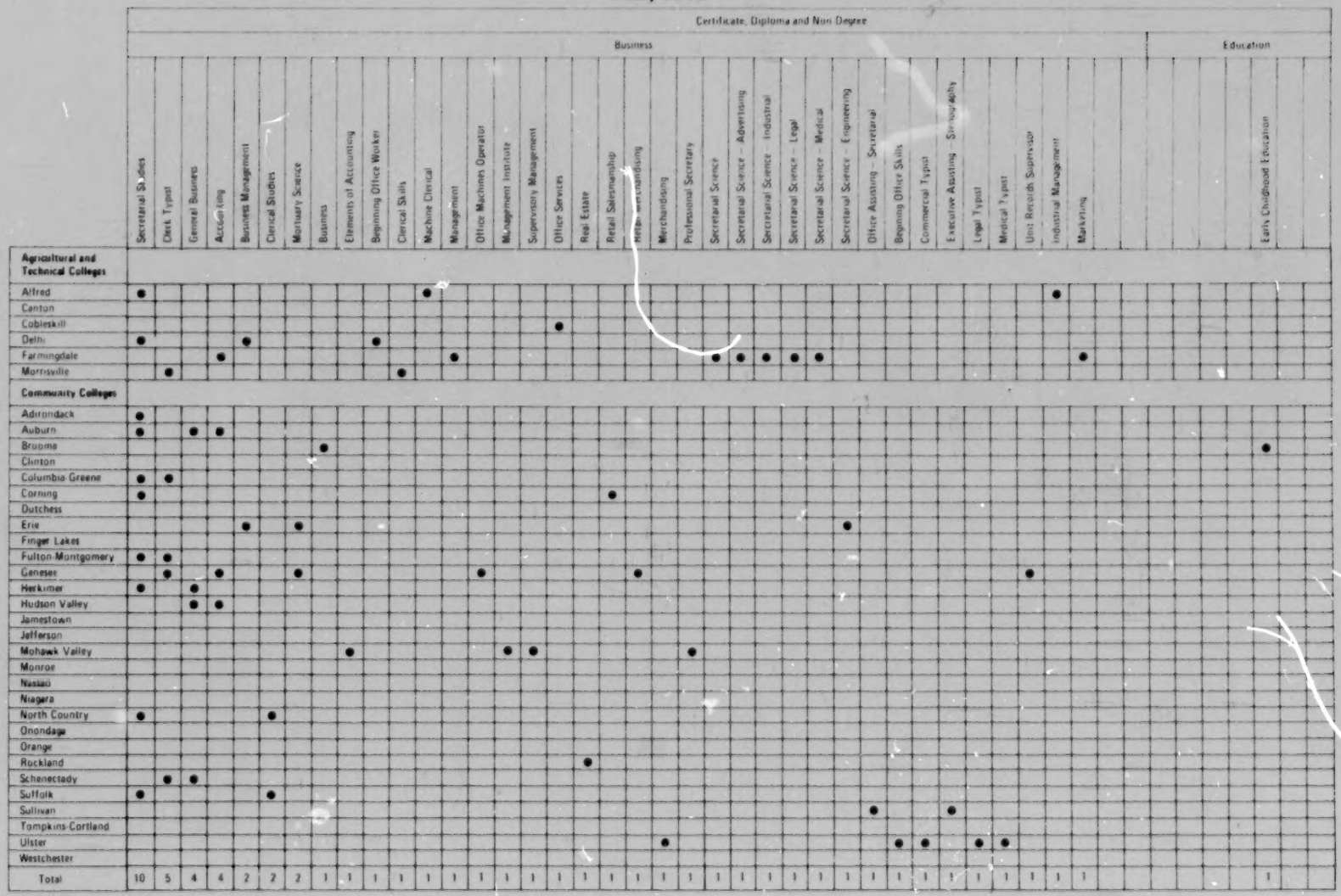
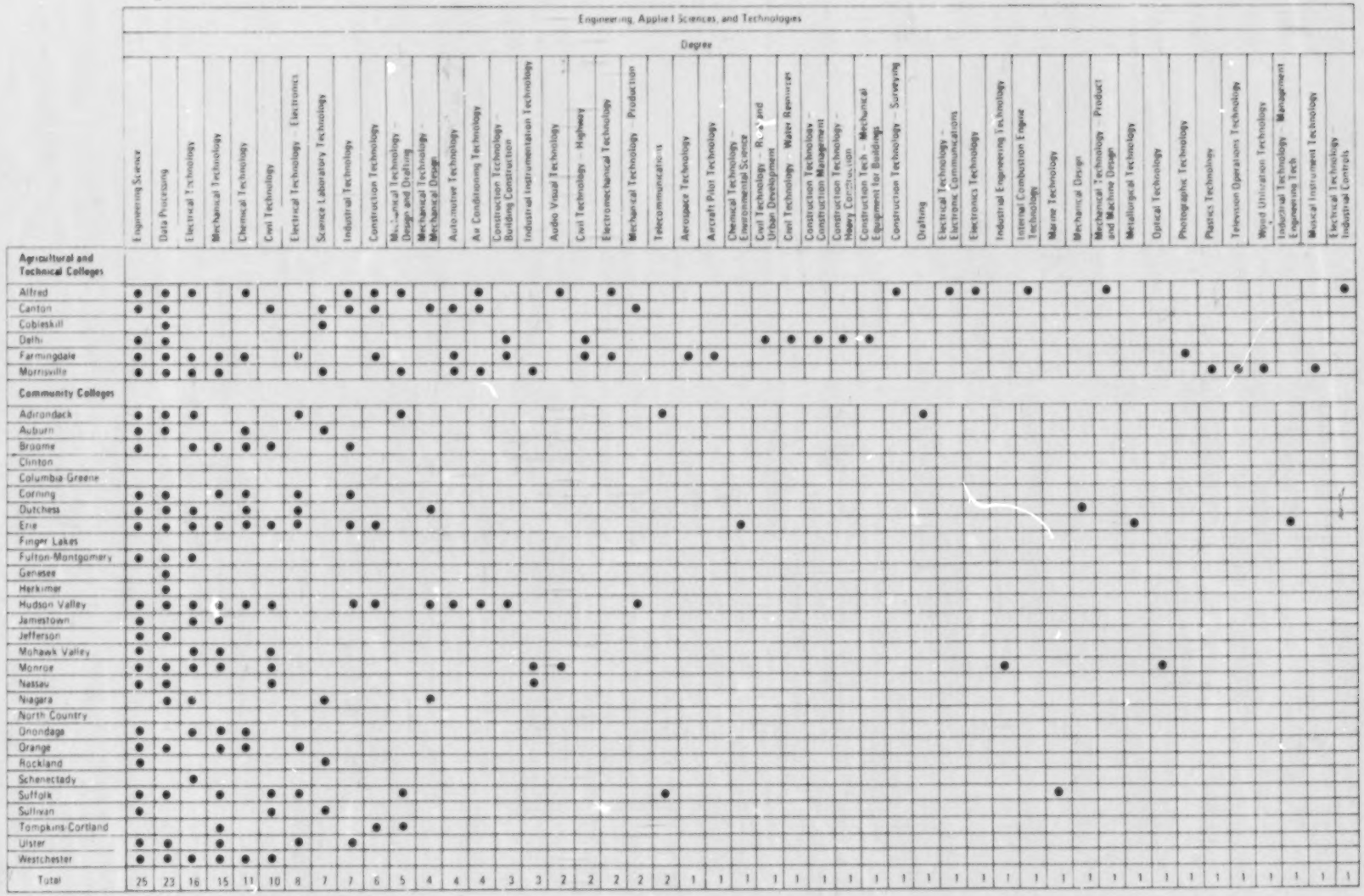

Certificate, Diploma and Non Degree
Business
Education
Secretarial Studies
Clerk Typist
General Business
Accounting
Business Management
Clerical Studies
Mortuary Science
Business
Elements of Accounting
Beginning Office Worker
Clerical Skills
Machine Clerical
Management
Office Machines Operator
Management Institute
Supervisory Management
Office Services
Real Estate
Retail Salesmanship
Merchandising
Professional Secretary
Secretarial Science
Secretarial Science - Advertising
Secretarial Science - Industrial
Secretarial Science - Legal
Secretarial Science - Medical
Secretarial Science - Engineering
Office Assisting - Secretarial
Beginning Office Skills
Commercial Typist
Executive Assisting - Stenographic
Legal Typist
Medical Typist
Unit Records Supervisor
Industrial Management
Marketing
Early Childhood Education
Agricultural and Technical Colleges
Alfred
Canton
Cobleskill
Delhi
Farmingdale
Morrisville
Community Colleges
Adirondack
Auburn
Broome
Clinton
Columbia-Greene
Corning
Dutchess
Erie
Finger Lakes
Fulton-Montgomery
Genesee
Herkimer
Hudson Valley
Jamestown
Jefferson
Mohawk Valley
Monroe
Nassau
Niagara
North Country
Onondaga
Orange
Rockland
Schenectady
Suffolk
Sullivan
Tompkins-Cortland
Ulster
Westchester
Total
10 5 4 4 2 2 2 1 1 1

Table 12

Summary of Program Offerings
Fall, 1971



	Engineering Science	Data Processing	Electrical Technology	Mechanical Technology	Chemical Technology	Civil Technology	Electrical Technology - Electronics	Science Laboratory Technology	Industrial Technology	Construction Technology	Mechanical Technology - Design and Drafting	Mechanical Technology - Mechanical Design	Automotive Technology	Air Conditioning Technology	Construction Technology - Building Construction	Industrial Instrumentation Technology	Audio Visual Technology	Civil Technology - Highway	Electromechanical Technology	Mechanical Technology - Production	Telecommunications	Aerospace Technology	Aircraft Pilot Technology	Chemical Technology - Environmental Science	Civil Technology - Rural and Urban Development	Civil Technology - Water Resources	Construction Technology - Construction Management	Construction Technology - Heavy Construction	Construction Tech - Mechanical Equipment for Buildings	Construction Technology - Surveying	Drafting	Electrical Technology - Electronic Communications	Electronics Technology	Industrial Engineering Technology	Internal Combustion Engine Technology	Marine Technology	Mechanical Design	Mechanical Technology - Product and Machine Design	Metallurgical Technology	Optical Technology	Photographic Technology	Plastics Technology	Television Operations Technology	Wood Utilization Technology	Industrial Technology Management Engineering Tech	Musical Instrument Technology	Electrical Technology Industrial Controls
Agricultural and Technical Colleges																																													
Alfred	●	●	●		●				●	●	●			●			●		●											●		●	●		●		●								●
Canton	●	●				●		●	●	●			●	●	●					●																									
Cobleskill		●						●																																					
Delhi	●	●													●			●							●	●	●	●	●																
Farmingdale	●	●	●	●	●					●			●		●			●	●			●	●																					
Morrisville	●	●	●	●				●			●		●	●		●																													
Community Colleges																																													
Adirondack	●	●	●				●				●										●									●														
Auburn	●	●			●			●																																				
Broome	●		●	●	●	●			●																																			
Clinton																																												
Columbia-Greene																																												
Corning	●	●		●	●			●		●																																		
Dutchess	●	●	●		●			●					●																															
Erie	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●														●																				
Finger Lakes																																												
Fulton-Montgomery	●	●	●																																									
Genesee		●																																										
Herkimer		●																																										
Hudson Valley	●	●	●	●	●	●			●	●			●	●	●					●																								
Jamestown	●		●	●																																								
Jefferson	●	●																																										
Mohawk Valley	●		●	●		●																																						
Monroe	●	●	●	●		●										●	●																											
Nassau	●	●				●										●																												
Niagara		●	●					●					●																															
North Country																																												
Onondaga	●		●	●	●																																						
Orange	●	●		●	●			●																																				
Rockland	●								●																																				
Schenectady			●																																									
Suffolk	●	●		●		●	●				●										●																						
Sullivan	●					●		●																																				
Tompkins-Cortland				●						●	●																																	
Ulster	●	●		●			●		●																																			
Westchester	●	●	●	●	●	●																																						
Total	25	23	16	15	11	10	8	7	7	6	5	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: Derived from Appendix C.

Both agricultural and technical and community colleges have substantial enrollments in the same three programs, data processing, electrical technology and engineering science. However, agricultural and technical colleges have greater concentration in automotive and construction technology while community colleges have greater concentration in civil and mechanical technology. In the fall of 1971, 20 of the 32 program offerings at the agricultural and technical colleges had less than 100 students.

Table 13 summarizes certificate, diploma and non-degree programs offered in engineering, applied sciences and technologies in the fall of 1971. The number of program offerings has increased from 35 in 1968 to 77 in 1971. The program offerings range in diversity from computer programming to professional truckdriving. Total enrollment in all programs decreased from 3,631 students in 1968 to 3,258 students in 1971. However, enrollment at the agricultural and technical colleges increased from 468 students in 1968 to 1,121 students in 1971, an increase of 653 students, while community college enrollment decreased from 3,163 students in 1968 to 2,137 students in 1971, a decrease of 1,026 students. In 1968, five of the 35 colleges, Erie Community College, Hudson Valley Community College, Broome Community College, Alfred and Delhi, accounted for 94 percent of total enrollment in these programs. In 1971, the same five colleges plus Mohawk Valley Community College and Farmingdale accounted for 90 percent of total enrollment. Enrollment data for the seven schools in 1968 and 1971 are summarized as follows:

College	Enrollment Fall 1968	Enrollment Fall 1971	Difference
Community Colleges			
Erie	2,560	1,256	(1,304)
Hudson Valley	353	373	20
Broome	104	72	(32)
Mohawk Valley	–	213	213
Sub total	3,017	1,914	(1,103)
Agricultural and Technical Colleges			
Alfred	360	558	198
Delhi	45	272	227
Farmingdale	8	181	173
Sub total	413	1,011	598
Total	3,430	2,925	(505)

Of the 41 programs offered at community colleges in the fall of 1971, 30 had less than 100 students, and 16 of the 20 programs offered at agricultural and technical colleges had less than 100 students.

Health Sciences, Professions, and Technologies: Table 14 summarizes degree and non-degree programs offered in the health sciences, professions, and technologies in the fall of 1971. Seven of the 17 degree programs are available at both agricultural and technical, and community colleges with the remaining ten degree programs offered only at community colleges. Seven health science programs are offered at a single community college, apparently to meet local rather than state-wide needs. Three degree programs, dental hygiene, medical laboratory technology, and nursing, accounted for better than 75 percent of total health science enrollment at the community colleges in 1968 and 1971. The same three programs represented 91 percent in 1968 and 86 percent in 1971 of agricultural and technical college health science enrollment. The three programs and their percent of health science enrollment in 1971 at community colleges and agricultural and technical colleges are as follows:

Program	Percent of Health Science and Professions Enrollment, Fall 1971: Community Colleges	Percent of Health Science and Professions Enrollment, Fall 1971: Agricultural and Technical Colleges
Dental Hygiene	8	10
Medical Laboratory Technology	12	28
Nursing	55	48
Total	75	86

These data indicate substantial concentration by both community and agricultural and technical colleges in three programs.

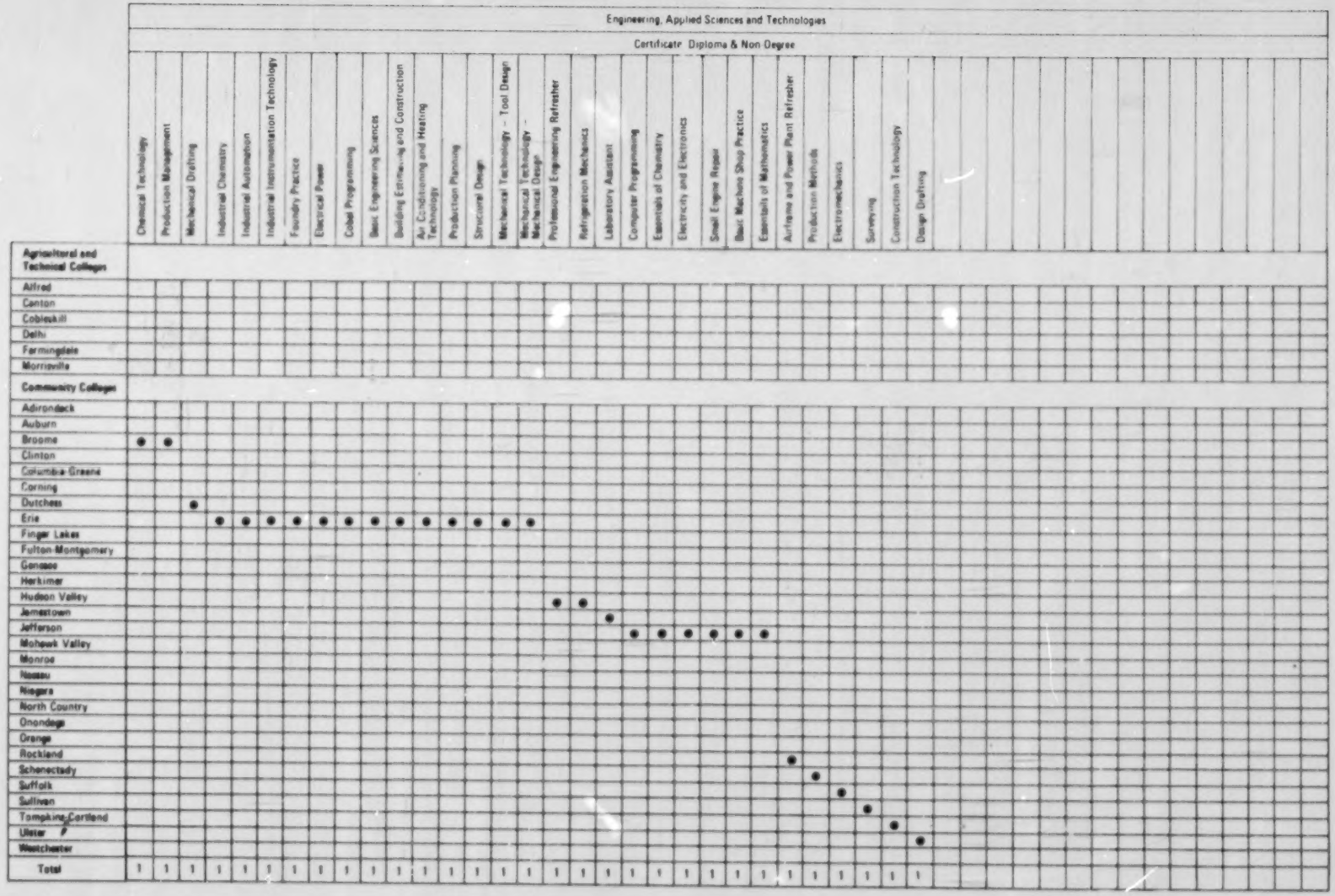
Certificate, diploma and non-degree programs offered in the health science professions and technologies are also summarized in Table 14. Ten programs were available in the fall of 1971, two of which were offered at both agricultural and technical and community colleges. The remaining eight programs were offered at only one college. Examination of 1971 enrollment data indicates that there were no students enrolled in four of the ten program offerings. In addition, the agricultural and technical colleges had students enrolled in only the practical nursing program. Medical office practice offered only at Erie Community College accounted for 336 of the 774 students enrolled in all certificate, diploma and non-degree programs.

Table 13

Summary of Program Offerings
Fall, 1971

| | Engineering, Applied Sciences and Technologies | | |

Table 13 (Cont'd)



Source: Derived from Appendix C.

Table 14

Summary of Program Offerings
Fall, 1971

| | Health Sciences, Professions, and Technologies | | |

Home Economics, Food Science, Arts and Technologies: Table 15 summarizes both degree and certificate, diploma and non-degree programs offered in home economics and food sciences in the fall of 1971. Only one degree program, food service administration, was offered at both agricultural and technical and community colleges. This program accounted for 60 percent of home economics and food science enrollment in the fall of 1968 and 59 percent in the fall of 1971. Five of six non-degree programs are available at agricultural and technical colleges.

Liberal Arts and General Studies: Table 16 summarizes both degree and certificate, diploma and non-degree programs offered in liberal arts and general studies. There were 12 degree programs offered in liberal arts and general studies, three available at both agricultural and technical and community colleges. Agricultural and technical colleges have offered programs in liberal arts since the fall of 1970. Enrollment in liberal arts programs is limited to ten percent of total college enrollment and is restricted to students from counties or local jurisdictions which do not sponsor community colleges. In the fall of 1971, there were 1,346 students enrolled in liberal arts programs at agricultural and technical colleges, which was equivalent to eight percent of total degree program enrollment

Liberal arts and general studies enrollment at the 29 community colleges totaled 36,775 students in the fall of 1971 which was approximately 47 percent of total community college enrollment. Two programs accounted for 70 percent of community college liberal arts and general studies enrollment: humanities and social science, 58 percent; and mathematics and science, 12 percent. Four of the 12 degree programs had less than 100 students while one of the four programs offered at the agricultural and technical colleges had less than 100 students.

Public Services and Professions: Degree and certificate, diploma and non-degree programs offered in the fall of 1971 in the public services and professions are summarized in Table 17. Seven of the 14 degree programs are offered at both community and agricultural and technical colleges. Four programs are offered at only one college, two at community colleges and two at agricultural and technical colleges. Three of the seven programs offered at both the community and agricultural and technical colleges accounted for approximately 77 percent of the total enrollment. The three programs and percent of total public services enrollment at community and agricultural and technical colleges are as follows:

	Percent of Public Services and Profession Enrollment, Fall 1971		
Program	Total	Community Colleges	Agricultural and Technical Colleges
Police Science	53	61	26
Nursery Education	14	8	36
Recreation Supervision	10	9	11
Total	77	78	73

Three of the 12 programs offered at community colleges have less than 100 students enrolled in the fall of 1971, and three of the nine programs offered at agricultural and technical colleges had less than 100 students. Certificate, diploma and non-degree programs in the public services approximated six percent of the non-degree programs at both community and agricultural and technical colleges.

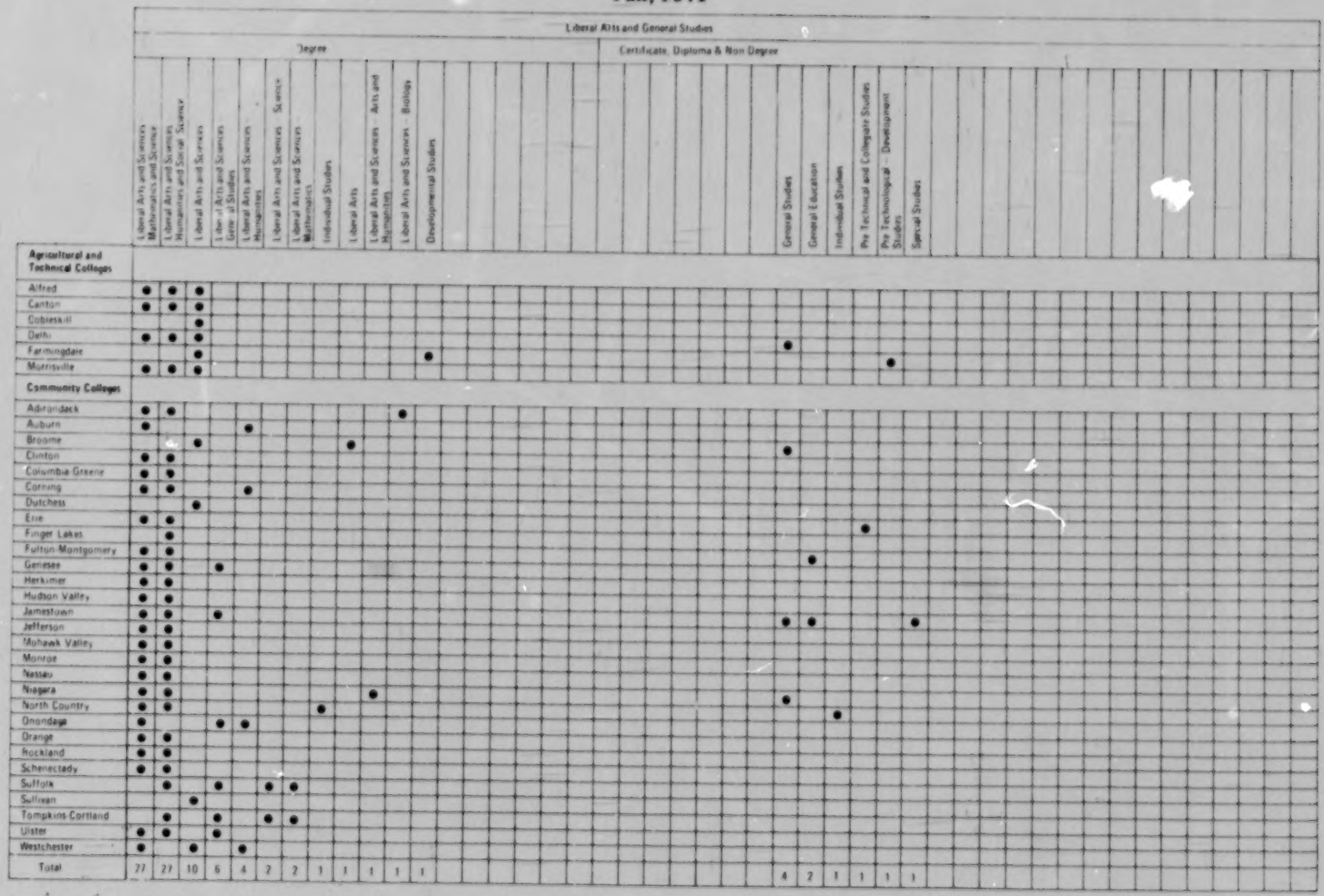
Table 15

Summary of Program Offerings
Fall, 1971

| | Home Economics, Food Sciences, Arts & Technologies | | |

Table 16

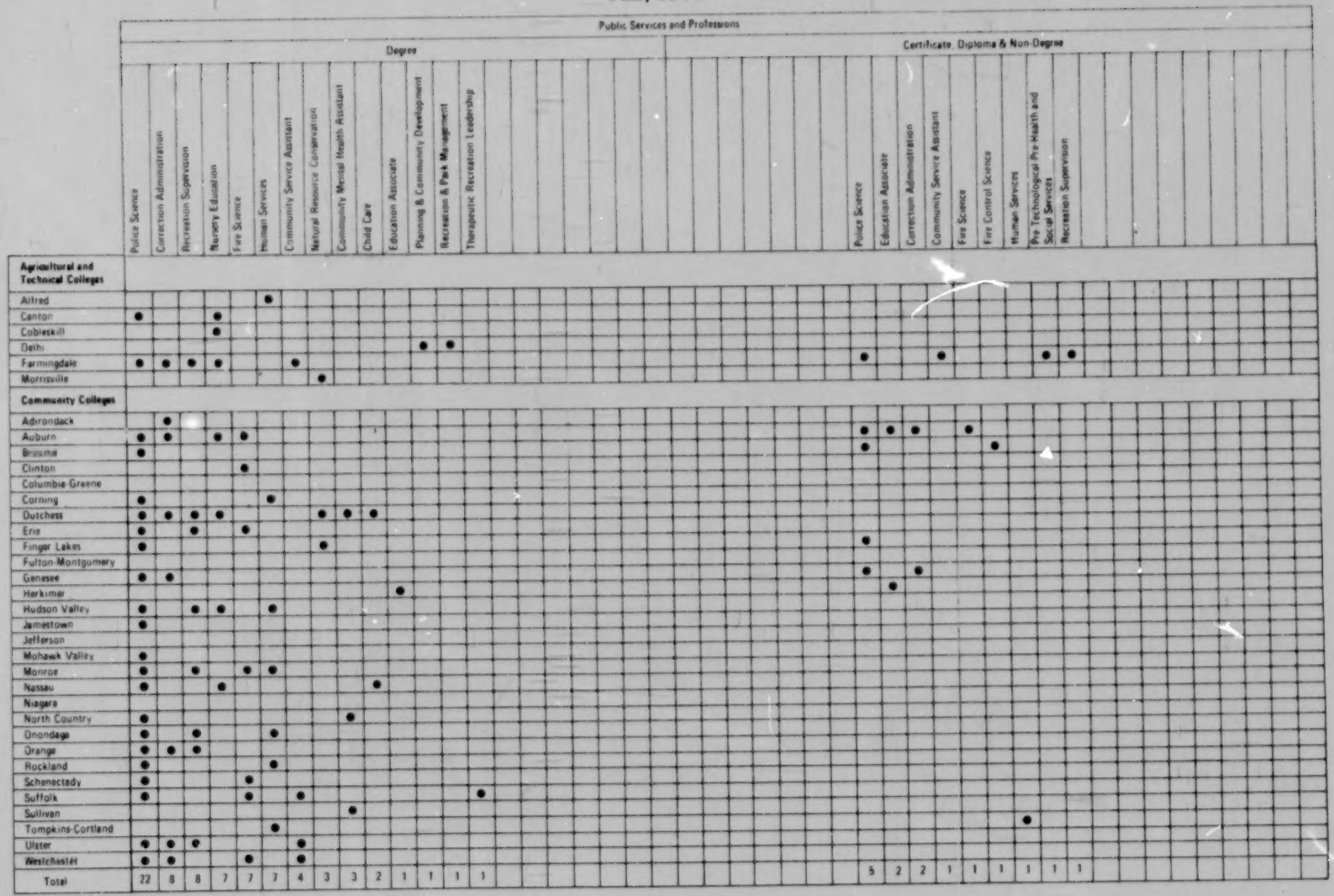
Summary of Program Offerings
Fall, 1971



Source: Derived from Appendix C.

Table 17

Summary of Program Offerings
Fall, 1971



Source: Derived from Appendix C.

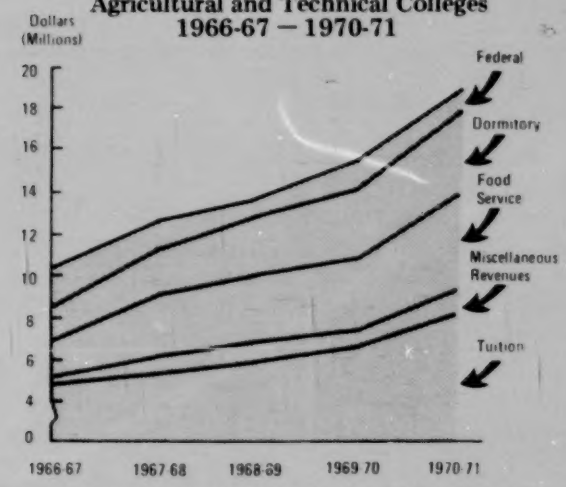
III FINANCING

AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES

The major revenue source used to finance operations at the six agricultural and technical colleges is State Purpose funds. Tuition and other fees are collected from students, but the bulk of these funds are used to pay debt service on university capital facilities. Total revenues by source for the period 1966-67 through 1970-71 are depicted in Chart 4.

Chart 4

Summary of Revenues
Agricultural and Technical Colleges
1966-67 — 1970-71



Source: State University of New York, Office for Finance and Business.

Total revenues increased from $10.2 million in 1966-67 to $17.8 million in 1970-71, an increase of $7.7 million or 75 percent. Increases by source are reported in Table 18.

Federal revenues decreased by $375,000. These monies support college work study, educational opportunity programs and some research programs. Food service fees are used to meet expenses of food service operations and closely match incurred expenditures. Tuition and dormitory rentals and fees are largely used to meet debt service requirements for both academic and residental facilities. For the five-year period examined, approximately 21 percent of tuition and 34 percent of dormitory rentals and fees were available in theory to meet operating expenditures. Although precise data are not available, the average contribution available from tuition and dormitory revenues to meet operating expenditures for the five-year period is approximately seven cents per dollar. Sources of funds to meet operating expenditures and the average percent contributed are summarized in Chart 5.

Table 18

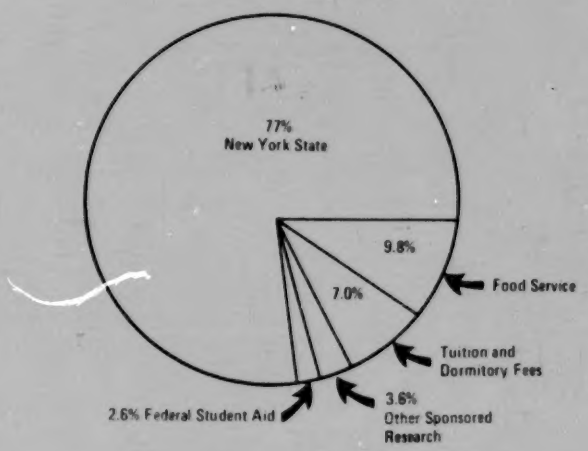
Increases in Revenues by Source
Agricultural and Technical Colleges
1966-67 and 1970-71

	1966-67 (000)	1970-71 (000)	Increase Amount (000)	Increase Percent
Federal	$ 1,456	$ 1,081	$ (375)	(25.7)
Food Service	1,900	4,156	2,256	118.8
Dormitory Rentals and Fees	1,596	4,020	2,424	151.9
Tuition and Miscellaneous Income	5,238	8,591	3,353	64.0
Total	$10,190	$17,848	$ 7,658	75.2

Source: State University of New York, Office for Finance and Business.

Chart 5

Sources of Operating Funds
Agricultural and Technical Colleges
Five-Year Average
1966-67 — 1970-71



Source: Adapted from Data Submitted by State University of New York, Office for Finance and Business.

Operating Costs by Function

Operating expenditures increased from $22.6 million in 1966-67 to $43.8 million in 1970-71, an increase of $21.2 million or 94 percent. It should be noted that actual fringe benefit costs were not available, however, estimated costs were determined by using statewide rates calculated by the Department of Audit and Control. In addition, scholar incentive and regents scholarship grants were excluded as these payments do not genuinely qualify as an operating expenditure. Table 19 summarizes operating expenditures by function for 1966-67 and 1970-71.

Table 19

Schedules of Increases in Operating Expenditures Agricultural and Technical Colleges 1966-67 — 1970-71

Function	1966-67 ($000)	1970-71 ($000)	Increase Amount ($000)	Increase Percent
Instruction and Departmental Research	$ 8,309	$16,311	$ 8,002	96.3
Organized Activities	551	872	321	58.3
Extension and Public Service	68	669	601	883.8
Libraries	754	1,015	261	34.6
Student Services	1,256	2,554	1,298	103.3
Maintenance and Operation of Plant	2,958	4,700	1,742	58.9
General Administration	1,177	2,152	975	82.8
General Institutional Services	526	857	331	62.9
Residences	746	2,876	2,130	285.5
Student Aid	39	43	4	10.3
Fringe Benefits	2,289	6,148	3,859	168.6
Total State Purposes	$18,673	$38,197	$19,524	104.6
Other Expenditures				
Food Service	$ 1,993	$ 3,858	$ 1,865	93.6
Federal (Student Aid)	713	779	66	9.3
Other Sponsored Research	1,244	1,026	(218)	(17.5)
Total Other Expenditures	$ 3,950	$ 5,663	$ 1,713	43.4
Grand Total	$22,623	$43,860	$21,237	93.9

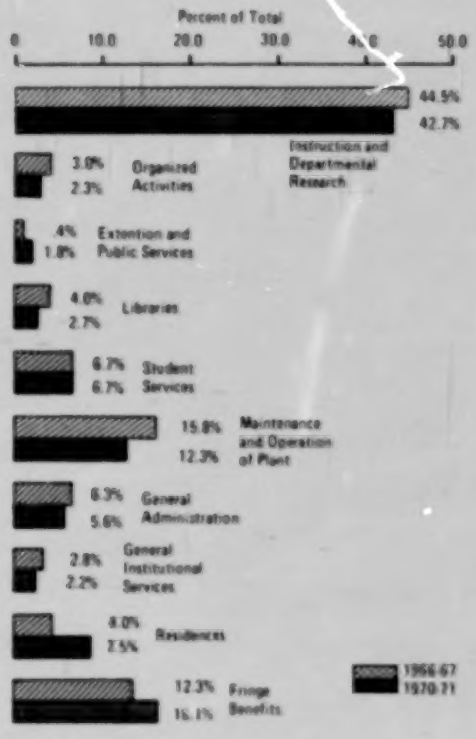
Source: State University of New York, Office for Finance and Business.

State purpose expenditures have more than doubled between 1966-67 and 1970-71, going from $18.7 million in 1966-67 to $38.2 million in 1970-71, an increase of $19.5 million or 105 percent. Three categories exceeded the 105 percent growth rate, residences which increased by $2.1 million or 286 percent, extension and public service which increased by $601,000 or 883 percent and fringe benefits which increased by an estimated amount of $3.9 million or 169 percent. Disregarding the low amount expended on student aid, libraries experienced the lowest dollar and percent increase, approximately $261,000 and 35 percent respectively. As expected, instruction with an increase of $8.0 million accounted for 41 percent of the total increase of $19.5 million.

Chart 6 presents the ten major operating functions as a percent of total college State Purpose operating expenditures for the years 1966-67 and 1970-71. As these data indicate, six of the ten functions have decreased as a percent of state purpose operating expenditures, one function has remained the same and three functions have increased. Three functions had decreases of greater than one percentage point: instruction which decreased from 44.5 percent to 42.7 percent, libraries which decreased from 4.0 percent to 2.7

Chart 6

Operating Functions as a Percent of State Purpose Expenditures Agricultural and Technical Colleges 1966-67 and 1970-71



Source: State University of New York, Office for Finance and Business.

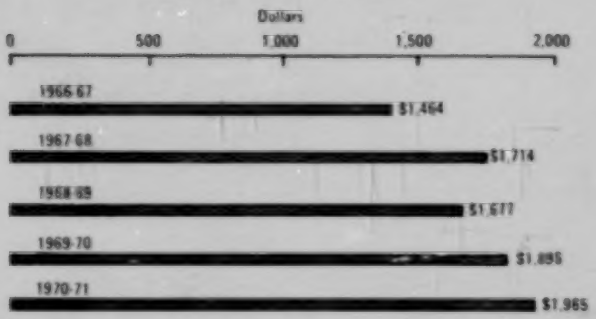
percent, and maintenance and operation of plant which sustained the largest decrease, from 15.8 percent to 12.3 percent. Increases of greater than three percentage points were experienced in two functions: residences, up from 4.0 percent to 7.5 percent and fringe benefits, up from 12.3 percent to 16.1 percent.

Cost Per Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Student

Cost per FTE student is a function of two variables: operating expenditures and full-time equivalent enrollment. If expenditures increase at a greater rate than FTE enrollment, cost per FTE will increase; if FTE enrollment increases at a rate greater than expenditures, cost per FTE will decrease. Chart 7 presents costs per FTE student (based on State Purpose expenditures) at the agricultural and technical colleges for the five-year period 1966-67 through 1970-71.

Chart 7

Cost Per Full-Time Equivalent Student
Agricultural and Technical Colleges
1966-67 – 1970-71



Source: Derived from Data Provided by State University of New York, Office for Finance and Business.

Cost per FTE increased from $1,464 in 1966-67 to $1,965 in 1970-71, an increase of $501 per FTE student or 34 percent. The decrease in cost per FTE in 1968-69 was a result of enrollment growing at a greater rate, 13 percent, whereas expenditures increased only 10 percent. It should be noted that five of the six colleges' costs per FTE student in 1970-71 were greater than the average cost per FTE of $1,965. Table 20 presents cost per FTE data for each of the six colleges for the period 1966-67 through 1970-71.

Readily apparent from the comparative cost per FTE data is the fact that Farmingdale holds the

Table 20

Cost Per Full-Time Equivalent Student
Agricultural and Technical Colleges
1966-67 – 1970-71

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	Increase Amount	Increase Percent
Alfred	$1,792	$1,883	$1,979	$2,242	$2,145	$353	19.7
Canton	1,479	1,766	1,977	2,170	2,308	829	56.1
Cobleskill	1,790	2,158	2,039	2,407	2,437	648	36.2
Delhi	1,903	2,269	1,928	2,154	2,220	317	16.7
Farmingdale	1,058	1,296	1,383	1,388	1,524	466	44.0
Morrisville	1,781	1,958	1,671	2,168	2,142	381	21.6
Composite	$1,464	$1,714	$1,677	$1,896	$1,965	$501	34.2

Source: State University of New York, Office for Finance and Business.

composite cost per FTE down. In 1970-71, the composite cost per FTE without Farmingdale would increase from $1,965 to $2,233. Farmingdale has only 29 percent of total agricultural and technical college expenditures while providing 38 percent of the total FTE students. The ranking of the six colleges from lowest to highest cost per FTE in 1966-67 and 1970-71 is as follows:

	FTE Ranking 1966-67	1970-71
Farmingdale	1 (Lowest FTE)	1
Canton	2	5
Morrisville	3	2
Cobleskill	4	6
Alfred	5	3
Delhi	6 (Highest FTE)	4

COMMUNITY COLLEGES

State aid, student tuition and the local sponsor are the major revenue sources used to finance operations of community colleges. State aid to community colleges ranges from 33 1/3 percent to 40 percent. If a college has a Full Opportunity Program (FOP) in which it agrees to accept all high school graduates in its sponsorship area, it can receive a maximum up to 40 percent of operating costs not to exceed $621 per FTE student. A college without this program may receive up to 33 1/3 percent of operating costs, not to exceed $518 per FTE student. Erie, Jefferson, Nassau and Suffolk community colleges are the only schools that do not have a Full Opportunity Program.

Additional State aid at the rate of $35 per FTE student for a college with a Full Opportunity Program and $29 per FTE student for non-FOP colleges is available for each of the following four conditions:

(1) Maintain a student faculty ratio of 17 to 1 or higher.

(2) Allocate at least 50 percent of their budget to instruction.
(3) Enroll at least 50 percent of their students in technical and vocational programs.
(4) Have local sponsor contributions of at least 50 cents per $1,000 of full value of taxable property.

Theoretically, an FOP college could receive additional State aid totaling $140 (4 X $35) per FTE student assuming all conditions are met. A college without an FOP could receive an additional $116 (4 X $29) per FTE student if all four conditions are satisfied.

Although this State aid formula should result in an FOP college receiving $761 per FTE student ($621 basic plus $140 for satisfying four conditions), there are other limits on State aid. Section 6-3.4(f) of the State University Codes, Rules and Regulations states that:

> . . . the amount of State financial assistance to the net operating budget of any community college shall not be increased nor decreased by more than $29 per full-time equivalent student from any one year to the next, except in the case of a community college implementing an approved plan of full opportunity, the amount of State financial assistance to the net operating budget shall not be increased by more than 20 percent of the State financial assistance per full-time equivalent student the preceding fiscal year plus $35 per full-time equivalent student for the first year of implementation of such plan, and shall not be increased or decreased by more than $35 per full-time equivalent student from any one year to the next after the first year of implementation.

The significance of this limitation is illustrated for a college implementing FOP as follows:

Assumptions:

Prior year State aid per FTE student	$500
Current year basic State aid	$621
All four conditions for additional aid met	140
State aid before limitation	$761

Limitation:

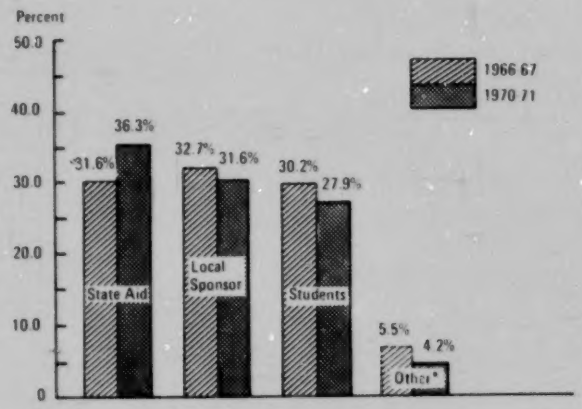
Prior year State aid per FTE student	$500
20 percent of prior year State aid (20 percent X $500)	100
$35 maximum per FTE student	35
Allowable State aid	$635

Therefore, colleges implementing Full Opportunity Programs would receive $635 not $761 per FTE student. In the following year, the maximum amount that State aid could increase is $35 per FTE student. If a college has not reached the 40 percent maximum of State aid in the first year of implementing a Full Opportunity Program, any increase in net operating costs per FTE student in excess of $87.50 ($87.50 X 40% = $35) will prevent the school from reaching the 40 percent maximum.

Revenue from students in the form of tuition may equal but not exceed 33 1/3 percent of net operating costs. The remaining operating funds normally ranging from 27 to 33 percent must be provided by the local sponsor. Revenue sources as a percent of total revenues for 1966-67 and 1970-71 are summarized in Chart 8.

Chart 8

Revenue Sources as a Percent of Total Revenues Community Colleges 1966-67 and 1970-71



*"Other" includes federal funding which was 4.2 percent in 1966-67 and 2.3 percent in 1970-71 of total revenues.

Source: State University of New York, Office for Finance and Business.

State aid as a percent of total revenues increased from 31.6 percent to 36.3 percent. The increase is due to the implementation of the Full Opportunity Program in September 1970. Both the local sponsor and student share of total revenues decreased. The local sponsor share decreased from 32.7 percent to 31.6 percent, a decrease of 1.1 percentage points. Student tuition as a percent of total revenue decreased from 30.2 percent to 27.9 percent, a decrease of 2.3 percentage points.

Total revenues from all sources increased from $46.5 million in 1966-67 to $113.4 million in 1970-71, an increase of $66.9 million or 144 percent. Increases in total revenues by source for 1966-67 through 1970-71 are presented in Table 21. State aid experienced the greatest increase, from $14.7 million to $41.1 million, an increase of $26.4 million or 179.5 percent. The local sponsor share of revenues increased from $15.2 million to $35.9 million, an increase of $20.7 million or 135.5 percent. Student tuition and fees increased from $14.0 million to $31.6 million, an increase of $17.6 million or 125.6 percent. It should be noted that community colleges receive minimal federal funds. The $2.6 million in 1970-71 represented only 2.3 percent of total revenues, a decrease from 4.2 percent in 1966-67.

Table 21

Increases in Revenues by Source Community Colleges 1966-67 — 1970-71

Source	1966-67 Amount (000)	1966-67 Percent	1970-71 Amount (000)	1970-71 Percent	Increase Amount (000)	Increase Percent
New York State	$14,709	31.6	$ 41,117	36.3	$26,408	179.5
Sponsor	15,235	32.7	35,884	31.6	20,649	135.5
Students	14,024	30.2	31,639	27.9	17,615	125.6
Federal	1,957	4.2	2,607	2.3	650	33.2
Other	586	1.3	2,179	1.9	1,593	271.8
Total	$46,511	100.0	$113,426	100.0	$66,915	143.9

Source: State University of New York, Office for Finance and Business.

Operating Costs by Function

Operating expenditures increased from $46.1 million in 1966-67 to $113.8 million in 1970-71, an increase of $67.7 million or 147 percent. Table 22 summarizes the increases in major operating functions for the period.

There are substantial percentage increases in all functional categories. Excluding miscellaneous functions, three categories exceeded the composite growth rate of 147 percent: maintenance and operation (163 percent): student services (173 percent) and employee benefits (182 percent).

Table 22

Schedule of Increases in Operating Expenditures Community Colleges 1966-67 — 1970-71

Function	1966-67 (000)	1970-71 (000)	Increase Amount (000)	Increase Percent
Instruction	$25,447	$ 57,810	$32,363	127.1
Maintenance and Operation	5,080	13,349	8,269	162.7
Administration	4,894	10,699	5,805	118.6
Employee Benefits	5,497	15,527	10,030	182.4
Libraries	2,008	4,754	2,746	136.7
Student Services	2,889	7,900	5,001	172.5
Community Services	130	699	569	437.6
Student Aid	–	1,598	1,598	–
Other - Federal	–	776	776	–
Miscellaneous	148	720	572	386.4
Total	$46,103	$113,832	$67,729	146.9

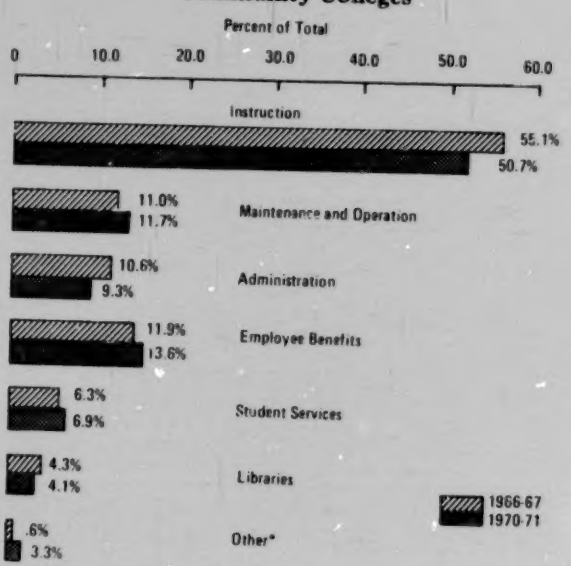
Source: State University of New York, Office for Finance and Business.

Administration, which increased by $5.8 million, displayed the lowest growth rate, 119 percent. Instruction with an increase of $32.4 million accounted for 48 percent of the total increase of $67.7 million.

Chart 9 presents the major operating functions

Chart 9

Major Operating Functions as a Percent of Total Expenditures Community Colleges



*Other includes community services, student aid and miscellaneous expenditures.

Source: State University of New York, Office for Finance and Business.

as a percent of total expenditures for the years 1966-67 and 1970-71. As these data indicate, the major change occurred in the instruction category which decreased from 55.1 percent of total expenditures in 1966-67 to 50.7 in 1970-71, a decrease of 4.4 percentage points. Administration was the only other category which decreased more than one percentage point, from 10.6 percent to 9.3 percent.

Cost Per Full-Time Equivalent Student

Cost per FTE student on a composite and individual basis for the period 1966-67 through 1970-71 is presented in Table 23. Composite cost per FTE student has increased from $974 to $1,459, amounting to $485 per FTE student or 50 percent. Of the 21 colleges in operation in 1966-67, nine had growth rates exceeding the composite rate of 50 percent. The percentage increase in cost per FTE student ranged from a low of 13 percent at Jamestown to a high of 85 percent at Erie. It should be noted that the highest cost per FTE student in 1970-71 was incurred at Columbia -Greene; however, that was only the second year students were enrolled and, therefore, it could be expected to have a high cost per FTE student.

State aid for operating expenses per FTE student increased from $291 in 1966-67 to $527 in 1970-71, an increase of $236 per FTE student or 81 percent, largely reflecting the implementation of the Full Opportunity Program at 25 of the 29 colleges in 1970-71. Appendix D presents State aid per FTE student in composite and for the individual colleges for the period 1966-67 through 1970-71.

COMPARISON OF GROWTH

Operating Expenditures

For comparative purposes, the relative increases in operating expenditures at community, and agricultural and technical colleges for the period 1966-67 through 1970-71 are presented in Chart 10. Operating expenditures increased 147 percent at community colleges and 97 percent at a ricultural and technical colleges. With the exceptic of the period 1966-67 to 1967-68 when growth rat at the community colleges and agricultural and technical colleges were approximately the same,

Table 23

Cost Per Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Student
Community Colleges
1966-67 — 1970-71

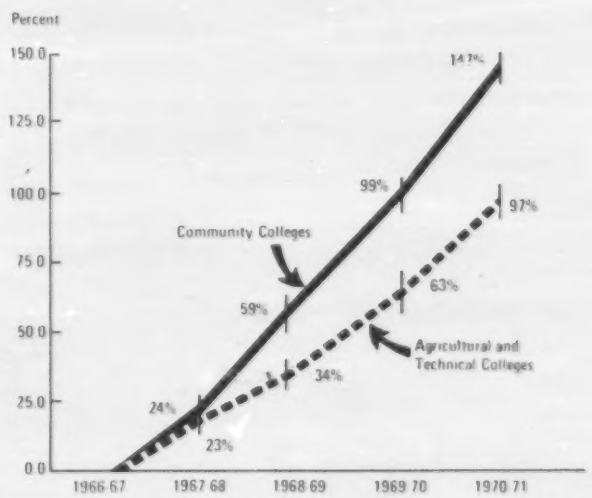
College	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	Increase 1966-67 to 1970-71 Amount	Increase 1966-67 to 1970-71 Percent
Adirondack	$ 877	$1,032	$1,143	$1,271	$1,553	$676	77.1
Auburn	761	833	881	1,008	1,102	341	44.8
Broome	1,177	1,115	1,235	1,409	1,474	297	25.2
Clinton	–	–	–	1,998	1,744	N/A	N/A
Columbia-Greene	–	–	–	2,105	1,976	N/A	N/A
Corning	1,030	1,181	1,283	1,353	1,421	391	38.0
Dutchess	1,233	1,200	1,302	1,442	1,667	434	35.2
Erie	746	847	1,051	1,301	1,381	635	85.1
Finger Lakes	–	3,520	1,744	1,401	1,709	N/A	N/A
Fulton-Montgomery	1,151	1,194	1,384	1,352	1,807	656	57.0
Genesee	–	1,338	1,447	1,338	1,655	N/A	N/A
Herkimer	–	1,516	1,132	1,218	1,373	N/A	N/A
Hudson Valley	862	937	1,054	1,253	1,497	635	73.7
Jamestown	986	1,078	1,072	1,010	1,115	129	13.1
Jefferson	1,012	1,107	1,113	1,164	1,348	336	33.2
Mohawk Valley	948	1,080	1,216	1,236	1,286	338	35.7
Monroe	1,217	1,217	1,288	1,310	1,720	503	41.3
Nassau	1,056	1,135	1,233	1,313	1,389	333	31.5
Niagara	897	1,098	1,102	1,356	1,441	544	60.6
North Country	–	–	1,339	1,575	1,791	N/A	N/A
Onondaga	1,011	1,023	1,200	1,237	1,288	277	27.4
Orange	1,117	1,247	1,345	1,597	1,755	638	57.1
Rockland	1,037	1,058	1,202	1,399	1,479	442	42.6
Schenectady	–	–	–	1,521	1,436	N/A	N/A
Suffolk	771	941	1,058	1,222	1,353	582	75.5
Sullivan	1,158	1,284	1,496	1,587	1,763	605	52.2
Tompkins-Cortland	–	–	2,084	1,554	1,426	N/A	N/A
Ulster	1,170	1,157	1,305	1,379	1,696	526	45.0
Westchester	798	747	816	1,094	1,264	474	60.0
Composite	$ 974	$1,061	$1,183	$1,311	$1,459	$485	49.8

Note: N/A Increases were not calculated because these colleges did not have FTE students in 1966-67.

Source: Derived from data provided by State University of New York, Office for Finance and Business.

Chart 10

Relative Increases in Operating Expenditures
1966-67 — 1970-71



Source: State University of New York, Office for Finance and Business.

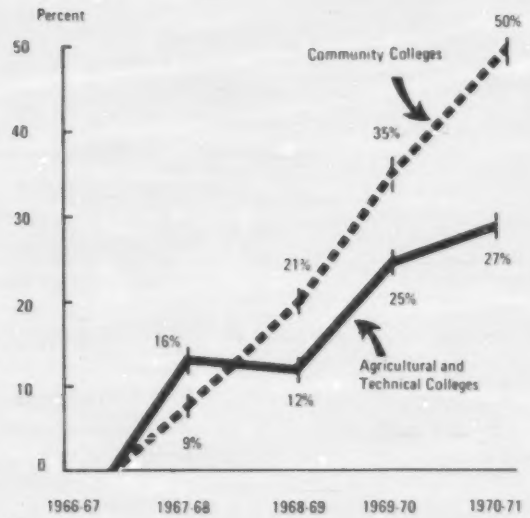
community college expenditure growth has exceeded the rate of growth at the agricultural and technical colleges by at lease 10 percent. *For comparative purposes, residence expenditures were not included in agricultural and technical college operating expenditures.*

Cost Per FTE Student

Percentage increases in cost per FTE student for the period of 1966-67 through 1970-71, are presented in Chart 11 for community and agricultural and technical colleges. There has been a consistent upward trend in cost per FTE at community colleges as follows: nine percent, 1967-68; 12 percent, 1968-69; 14 percent, 1969-70 and 15 percent 1970-71. Between 1966-67 and 1970-71, cost per FTE student at community colleges increased by 50 percent. Thus, for every FTE student expenditure of one dollar in 1966-67, one and one-half dollars was required in 1970-71.

Chart 11

Relative Increases in Cost Per FTE Student
1966-67 — 1970-71



Source: State University of New York, Office for Finance and Business.

Growth in cost per FTE student at the agricultural and technical colleges during the same period was 27 percent and the pattern of growth was not consistent. The greatest yearly growth at the agricultural and technical colleges was 16 percent in 1967-68, thereafter there was a four percent decrease in 1968-69 when enrollment growth was greater than expenditure growth, 13 percent in 1969-70 and only two percent in 1970-71. It should be noted that the cost per FTE student at community college in 1970-71 of $1,459 is only slightly less than the 1966-67 cost per FTE student of $1,462 at agricultural and technical colleges. Thus, the community college 1966-67 cost per FTE of $974 was 33 percent less than the 1966-67 agricultural and technical college base.

Comparison of 1970-71 Operating Expenditures

Total operating expenditures, State appropriated expenditures and operating expenditures by major function per FTE and as a percent of total for 1970-71 are presented in Table 24. Total operating expenditures at the six agricultural and technical colleges in 1970-71 were $43.9 million, of which $38.2 million or 87 percent were funded from State appropriations. Total operating expenditures per FTE student were $2,256. In comparison, operating expenditures at the 29 community colleges totaled $113.8 million, of which $41.1 million or 36 percent was provided by State aid. Operating expenditures per FTE student were $1,459. Thus, with approximately the same outlay of State funds, $41.1 million at community colleges versus $38.2 million at agricultural and technical colleges, almost four times as many FTE students were enrolled at community colleges, 78,002 as opposed to 19,440 at the agricultural and technical colleges.

Expenditures by major function (excluding residences, food service and other sponsored research at the agricultural and technical colleges) in 1970-71 totaled $36.1 million at the agricultural and technical and $113.8 million at the community colleges. Operating expenditures per FTE student of $1,857 at the agricultural and technical colleges were $398 or 27 percent more than operating expenditures of $1,459 per FTE student at community colleges. Expenditures per FTE by function at the community colleges exceeded the agricultural and technical college functional expenditure per FTE student in two of the eight categories; general administrative ($137 vs. $111) and libraries ($61 vs. $52). Data for functional expenditure categories as a percent of total expenditures indicate that 51 percent of community college expenditures were for instruction whereas

Table 24

Comparative Operating Expenditures 1970-71

	Agricultural and Technical Colleges			Community Colleges		
Number of Colleges Included	6			29		
Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Enrollment	19,440			78,002		
Total Operating Expenditures	$43,861,286			$113,831,998		
Total Operating Expenditures Per FTE	$2,256			$1,459		
State Appropriated Expenditures	$38,198,238			$41,117,140		
State Expenditures as a Percent of Total Expenditures	87%			36%		
Expenditures by Major Function (Excluding Residences, Food Service and Other Sponsored Research)	Amount	FTE	Percent of Total	Amount	FTE	Percent of Total
Instruction	$16,311,356	$ 839	45	$ 57,810,394	$ 741	51
Employee Benefits	6,148,083	316	17	15,526,648	199	14
Maintenance and Operation of Plant	4,699,887	242	13	13,348,993	171	12
General Administrative	2,151,894	111	6	10,699,232	137	9
Student Services	2,554,313	131	7	7,912,355	101	7
Libraries	1,014,800	52	3	4,741,455	61	4
Organized Activities	871,902	45	2	90,788	1	–
Other (Extension and Public Services, General Institutional Services, Federal and State Programs and Miscellaneous Expenses)	2,348,865	121	7	3,702,133	48	3
Total	$36,101,100	$1,857	100	$113,831,998	$1,459	100

Source: State University of New York, Office for Finance and Business and Appendix A-1.

the percentage at agricultural and technical colleges was 45 percent. On the other hand, employee benefits equaled 17 percent of total expenditures at the agricultural and technical colleges versus 14 percent at community colleges. Although the information in Table 24 indicates major differences in two additional categories; general administration and other, this may be due to a different classification of expenditures by the colleges. When these two categories are combined the difference between community and agricultural and technical colleges is only one percent.

LOCAL FINANCING OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES

The local sponsor of a community college contributes 50 percent of capital construction costs and approximately one-third of operating costs. In addition, counties which do not have a community college also directly help support other community colleges through the county "charge-back" provisions. Under these provisions, the community college's sponsor "charges-back" its cost of non-resident students to the student's county of residence. Thus, no matter where a student goes to a community college in New York State, his county of residence must pay a portion of the costs.

The "charge-back" system may result in a county paying out more tuition than it receives. This occurs when the number of county residents exported to community colleges in other counties exceeds the number of imported non-resident students. This situation exists in the 18 counties that currently do not sponsor a community college. However, this impact is lessened in a case where a county not sponsoring a community college is located within commuting distance of an agricultural and technical college. Since the agricultural and technical colleges are fully funded by the State, they do not require county payment. Table 25 presents the 18 counties that do not sponsor community colleges and reports 1970 full-time enrollment in New York State public two-year colleges broken down by community colleges and agricultural and technical colleges. Three of the 11 counties had two-year public college enrollment in 1970 greater than 800 students; Albany (1,796), Chemung (929) and Saratoga (882).

The State University of New York 1972 Master Plan indicates that four local areas (Albany, Sara-

toga, Chemung, Cattaraugus counties) currently meet University criteria for establishing and maintaining a community college and will be encouraged to do so either independently or jointly with other adjoining jurisdictions.[4] In 1970, Albany County residents accounted for 31 percent (1,280 students) of the Hudson Valley Community College (Rensselaer County) full-time enrollment of 4,073 students. Chemung County students accounted for 39 percent (784 students) of the 1970 full-time enrollment at Corning Community College (sponsored by Corning-Painted Post School District, Steuben County). Total 1970 full-time enrollment in Cattaraugus County totaled 481 students, 206 (43 percent) of which were enrolled at the agricultural and technical college at Alfred.

Table 25

Enrollment in Public Two-Year Colleges Counties Without a Public Two-Year College 1970

	Two-Year Full Time Enrollment	Number & Percent Enrolled At: Community Colleges		Ag & Tech Colleges	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%
Albany	1,796	1,572	88	224	12
Cattaraugus	481	217	45	264	55
Chemung	929	815	88	114	12
Chenango	392	161	41	231	59
Hamilton	46	25	54	21	46
Lewis	210	105	50	105	50
Livingston	323	153	47	170	53
Orleans	214	143	67	71	33
Oswego	510	347	68	163	32
Otsego	469	168	36	301	64
Putnam	259	215	83	44	17
Saratoga	882	754	85	128	15
Schuyler	133	103	77	30	23
Seneca	276	205	74	71	26
Tioga	352	252	72	100	28
Wayne	383	250	65	133	35
Wyoming	247	139	56	108	44
Yates	127	77	61	50	39

Source: State University of New York, Office of Institutional Research, Report Number 21, September 1971.

An additional 128 (27 percent) Cattaraugus County students attended Jamestown Community College (Chautauqua County). Saratoga County enrolled a total of 882 full-time students in public two-year colleges in 1970. Two-thirds of these students attended nearby community colleges, 385 (44 percent) at Hudson Valley (Rensselaer County) and 203 (23 percent) at Adirondack Community College (co-sponsored by Washington and Warren counties). Establishment of independent community colleges in Albany and Chemung counties could impact nearby community colleges. In 1970, Albany County enrollment at Hudson Valley exceeded Rensselaer County enrollment. Chemung County enrollment was slightly greater than Steuben County enrollment. In addition, Saratoga County students at Adirondack Community College slightly exceeded the full-time students from Washington County. Table 25 also indicates that five rural counties with a small number of two-year college students (under 500) located nearby an agricultural and technical college enrolled at least 50 percent of their 1970 full-time students at these institutions at no cost. The five counties and number and percent enrolled in agricultural and technical colleges in 1970 are as follows: Cattaraugus—264 students, 55 percent; Chenango—231 students, 59 percent; Lewis—105 students, 50 percent; Livingston—170 students, 53 percent; and Otsego—301 students, 64 percent.

Jurisdictions Sponsoring Community Colleges

The local sponsor of a community college normally contributes about one-third of operating costs. However, the "charge-back" system may result in local sponsor contributions of much less than one-third. Table 26 presents sponsor and other counties contributions as a percent of total revenues for 1970-71. Sponsor contributions ranged from six percent of total revenues at Corning Community College to 35 percent at Columbia-Greene. Sponsor contributions at eight of the twenty-nine schools ranged from six to 13 percent. The eight schools and percent of sponsor contributions are as follows:

Community Colleges	Percent
Corning	6
Hudson Valley	7
Jamestown	7
Sullivan	7
Auburn	9
Herkimer	12
Genesee	13
Adirondack	13

The reason that sponsor contributions are minimized at these eight colleges is principally due to location. Corning Community College located in Steuben County is sponsored by the Corning-Painted Post School District. Therefore, even Steuben County must pay for all students who

Table 26

Sponsor and Other County Contribution As a Percent of Total Revenues Community Colleges 1970-71

Community Colleges	Sponsor	Percent of Total Revenues: Sponsor	Other Counties
Adirondack	Washington and Warren	13%	11%
Auburn	Auburn Enlarged City District	9	20
Broome	Broome	24	5
Clinton	Clinton	25	6
Columbia-Greene	Columbia and Greene	35	7
Corning	Corning-Painted Post School District	6	25
Dutchess	Dutchess	26	9
Erie	Erie	29	4
Finger Lakes	Ontario	21	17
Fulton-Montgomery	Fulton and Montgomery	25	9
Genesee	Genesee	13	21
Herkimer	Herkimer	12	17
Hudson Valley	Rensselaer	7	20
Jamestown	City of Jamestown	7	17
Jefferson	Jefferson	24	8
Mohawk Valley	Oneida	20	11
Monroe	Monroe	25	4
Nassau	Nassau	34	2
Niagara	Niagara	26	6
North Country	Essex and Franklin	25	10
Onondaga	Onondaga	20	5
Orange	Orange	29	8
Rockland	Rockland	18	5
Schenectady	Schenectady	26	9
Suffolk	Suffolk	34	1
Sullivan	Sullivan	7	29
Tompkins-Cortland	Tompkins and Cortland	27	7
Ulster	Ulster	28	5
Westchester	Westchester	21	5

Source: State University of New York, Office for Finance and Business.

reside outside the school district. More significantly, Chemung County located adjacent to Steuben County enrolls nearly 40 percent of the Corning Community College students. Therefore, with the "charge-back" provision, the school district's required contributions to equal the one-third sponsor share are minimized. Similarly, in 1970, Albany County residents also accounted for over 30 percent of the full-time enrollment at Hudson Valley and helped reduce Rensselaer County contributions to seven percent. The establishment of an independent community college in Chemung and Albany counties would in time impact both enrollments and sponsor contributions at the nearby community colleges. Location is the key factor for seven of the eight community colleges experiencing minimized sponsor contributions, the exception being Sullivan County Community College. In this case, New York City residents account for 21 percent (213 students) and Nassau (200 students), Suffolk (73 students), and Westchester (72 students) counties accounted for an additional 34 percent of total full-time enrollment. Thus, students from eight downstate counties constitute more than half of the enrollment of Sullivan County Community College which does have residential facilities.

Of the 34 local jurisdictions sponsoring or co-sponsoring community colleges, 11 exported more students to other community colleges than were imported from other counties in 1970. Table 27 lists the 11 local sponsors and the number of students exported, imported, and the net difference. As these data indicate, the differences ranged from 27 in Clinton County to 923 in Erie County. In each of these instances, sponsors pay an additional amount under the "charge-back" provisions. The major reason for these differences may be that a program chosen by a student is not available at the local college. Another factor may be limited capacity of the local college. This situation may exist in Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, Onondaga and Erie counties. County distribution of two-year full-time public college students between agricultural and technical and community colleges for the period 1968, 1969 and 1970 combined is presented in Appendix E which also presents the number of students attending the local community college, other community colleges, as well as the number of non-resident students at each community college.

Table 27

Excess of Students Exported to Other Community Colleges 1970

	Student: Imports	Student: Exports	Unfavorable Difference
Clinton	79	106	(27)
Columbia-Greene*	22	202	(180)
Columbia-Greene*	22	138	(116)
Cortland-Tompkins*	61	118	(57)
Cortland-Tompkins*	61	106	(45)
Erie	392	1,315	(923)
Nassau	403	929	(526)
Onondaga	305	870	(565)
Schenectady	308	471	(163)
Suffolk	112	518	(406)
Westchester	401	685	(284)

*Co-sponsor a community college.

Source: State University of New York, Office of Institutional Research, Report Number 21, September 1971.

County Charge-back Payments

Table 28 presents county operating and capital charge-back payments for the period 1966-67 through 1970-71. Total county payments more than doubled during this period going from $4.4 million in 1966-67 to $10.8 million in 1970-71, an increase of $6.4 million. As derived from Table 28, the largest year to year increase ($2.5 million; 39 percent of the total) took place between 1969-70 and 1970-71. Six counties experienced increases of more than $100,000; five counties registered increases between $50,000 and $100,000; and 13 counties had increased payments ranging from $25,000 to $50,000. The only county with a substantial decrease in payments was Schenectady. The major reason for the decrease of $53,000 was due to the establishment of a community college in Schenectady County, which enrolled students for the first time in 1969-70. This resulted in a lesser number of Schenectady County residents attending community colleges in other counties.

The principal factor that caused substantial increases in the majority of county charge-back payments between 1969-70 and 1970-71 was the implementation of a new formula. Prior to 1970-71, operating cost charge-backs were equal to community college tuition, in no case exceeding $400 per year. In recognition of the fact that the operating cost per non-resident student was in many cases in excess of the tuition charge, a new formula was established which authorized the colleges to charge an allocable portion of the local sponsor's operating costs. Table 29 presents college operating cost charge-backs for 1969-70 and 1970-71. As derived from Table 29, 26 of the 29 colleges increased the charge-back. These increases ranged from $10 per FTE student at Erie to $530 at Columbia-Greene.

Among the factors that may be responsible for cost differences are program cost and mix, economy of scale, faculty salaries and college productivity or some combination of these variables. The question of program cost currently cannot be analyzed as no financial system at this level has been implemented. Such a system was recommended in, *The Future of Public Two-Year Colleges in New York State*, a study conducted for the Education Department, SUNY and the Division of the Budget in 1969.[5]

Nine of the 29 colleges had an FTE enrollment of greater than 3,000 students in 1970-71. FTE

Table 28

County Payments for Community College Operating and Capital Charge-Backs 1966-67 — 1970-71 (000 omitted)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	Increase 1969-70 – 1970-71
Albany	$ 373	$ 550	$ 714	$ 812	$ 801	$ (11)
Allegany	23	28	35	43	39	(4)
Broome	41	49	67	67	122	55
Cattaraugus	44	48	72	114	128	14
Cayuga	95	101	101	111	147	36
Chautauqua	156	209	282	392	374	(18)
Chemung	250	312	378	396	566	170
Chenango	54	66	76	89	104	15
Clinton	38	50	70	62	49	(13)
Columbia	75	104	107	102	126	24
Cortland	45	55	63	58	66	8
Delaware	38	56	61	72	88	16
Dutchess	13	14	25	24	51	27
Erie	266	365	566	694	908	214
Essex	32	40	38	49	52	3
Franklin	21	25	19	29	42	13
Fulton	22	24	35	34	28	(6)
Genesee	43	43	39	39	43	4
Greene	58	70	78	68	87	19
Hamilton	7	10	10	13	13	–
Herkimer	133	144	150	171	189	18
Jefferson	27	22	26	30	31	1
Lewis	26	32	27	53	67	14
Livingston	28	52	71	100	144	44
Madison	41	52	74	104	118	14
Monroe	49	65	92	117	154	37
Montgomery	28	32	40	44	56	12
Nassau	324	422	416	503	1,050	547
Niagara	119	123	138	171	222	51
Oneida	50	130	202	240	263	23
Onondaga	191	246	304	315	470	155
Ontario	68	93	93	97	120	23
Orange	33	54	63	73	103	30
Orleans	26	39	65	85	119	34
Oswego	89	128	149	200	203	3
Otsego	49	67	78	94	103	9
Putnam	52	67	90	108	155	47
Rensselaer	9	11	17	25	32	7
Rockland	21	28	35	34	70	36
St. Lawrence	81	81	67	103	113	10
Saratoga	177	263	332	373	412	39
Schenectady	187	285	367	294	241	(53)
Schoharie	17	17	20	28	27	(1)
Schuyler	28	34	46	50	70	20
Seneca	55	63	77	100	145	45
Steuben	106	116	140	152	198	46
Suffolk	112	176	254	300	495	195
Sullivan	86	87	93	101	160	59
Tioga	58	76	98	137	165	28
Tompkins	65	75	73	51	61	10
Ulster	90	141	146	129	185	56
Warren	7	15	19	30	30	–
Washington	14	21	25	30	25	(5)
Wayne	73	98	125	146	209	63
Westchester	200	280	311	339	626	287
Wyoming	22	58	60	85	110	25
Yates	17	23	37	46	54	8
Total	$4,429	$5,917	$7,276	$8,326	$10,829	$2,503

Source: N.Y.S. Department of Audit and Control, Bureau of State Aid.

Table 29

Community College Operating Cost Charge-Back Rates 1969-70 — 1970-71

	1969 70	1970 71	Increase (Decrease)
Adirondack	$336	$380	$ 44
Auburn	240	330	90
Broome	400	470	70
Clinton	380	480	100
Columbia Greene	400	930	530
Corning	400	490	90
Dutchess	400	620	220
Erie	400	410	10
Finger Lakes	400	640	240
Fulton Montgomery	400	660	260
Genesee	400	550	150
Herkimer	400	510	110
Hudson Valley	400	310	(90)
Jamestown	400	310	(90)
Jefferson	400	430	30
Mohawk Valley	399	440	41
Monroe	400	520	120
Nassau	400	410	10
Niagara	400	520	120
North Country	400	440	40
Onondaga	400	440	40
Orange	400	600	200
Rockland	370	360	(10)
Schenectady	400	440	40
Suffolk	400	440	40
Sullivan	400	730	330
Tompkins Cortland	350	540	190
Ulster	400	590	190
Westchester	400	430	30

Source: State University of New York, Office for Finance and Business.

enrollment, cost per FTE and the increase in operating charge-back are summarized for the nine colleges as follows:

	1970–71 FTE Enrollment	Cost per FTE	Increase in Charge Back 1969–70 – 1970–71
Broome	3,076	$1,474	$ 70
Mohawk Valley	3,194	1,286	41
Rockland	3,348	1,477	(10)
Westchester	3,547	1,264	30
Hudson Valley	4,507	1,497	(90)
Erie	4,512	1,381	10
Monroe	6,005	1,720	120
Suffolk	6,912	1,353	40
Nassau	13,016	1,389	10

Analysis of the foregoing data indicates that eight of the nine colleges had a cost per FTE of less than $1,500, the exception being Monroe with an FTE enrollment of 6,005 and cost per FTE of $1,720. As expected, Monroe with the highest cost per FTE among the nine colleges, experienced the largest charge-back increase by a substantial margin.

An important factor that accounts for a portion of the variance in operating cost charge-backs is faculty salaries and/or college productivity. A quantitative case study comparing two upstate colleges, Fulton-Montgomery and Jefferson illustrates this point. Table 30 presents comparative FTE enrollment, cost per FTE, operating charge-back per FTE and a breakdown of operating expenditures by function for the 1970-71 school year. In addition full-time fall 1971 subject field enrollments are compared to determine significant program differences.

Table 30

Comparison of Enrollment, Costs and Programs Jefferson Community College & Fulton-Montgomery Community College 1970-71

	Jefferson	Fulton-Montgomery	Difference Amount	Difference Percent
FTE Students	1,228	1,158	(70)	(6)
Cost per FTE	$1,348	$1,807	$459	34
Operating "Charge-back" per FTE	$ 430	$ 660	$230	53
Operating Expenditures	Amount (000)	Amount (000)	(000)	
Instruction	$ 783	$ 917	$134	17
Maintenance and Operation	157	246	89	57
General Administration	186	263	77	41
Student Services	128	164	36	28
Libraries	137	138	1	–
Employee Benefits	220	295	75	34
Other	44	69	25	56
Total	$1,655	$2,092	$437	26

Programs - - Full-time Students – Fall 1971

	Business #	Business %	Education #	Education %	Engineering and Applied Sciences #	Engineering and Applied Sciences %	Health Sciences #	Health Sciences %	Liberal Arts #	Liberal Arts %	Total #
Jefferson	288	28	–	–	81	8	95	9	569	55	1,033
Fulton-Montgomery	237	26	78	8	80	9	58	6	471	51	924
Difference	(52)	(2)	78	8	(1)	1	(37)	(3)	(97)	(4)	(109)

Source: State University of New York, Office for Finance and Business and Appendices A-1 and C-3.

Analysis of data contained in Table 30 indicates that even though Fulton-Montgomery has 70 less FTE students than Jefferson, their cost per FTE is $459 or 34 percent higher. The reason for the higher cost per FTE at Fulton-Montgomery results from larger expenditures in every major functional category. With the exception of maintenance and operation, higher salaries contribute to the variance. The larger expenditures for maintenance and operation at Fulton-Montgomery are partially attributable to their larger plant. Fulton-

Montgomery experienced 57 percent more in maintenance and operations expenditures ($246,000 versus $147,000) whereas net assignable square feet are only 22 percent more than Jefferson (131,000 versus 107,000). Neither school has a large 1971 part-time enrollment and there appear to be no significant differences in programs for full-time students.

In certain cases geographic location may result in higher college operating costs. For example, Dutchess, Orange, Onondaga and Corning had approximately the same 1970-71 FTE enrollments. However, Dutchess and Orange had operating expenditures of approximately $4.7 million, about $1.0 million more than both Onondaga and Corning. Such differences may result from cost of living differentials, ability of the counties to raise revenues or tighter college budgeting.

Table 31 presents two-year public college enrollment for the six counties where agricultural and technical colleges are located and reports the number of students attending agricultural and technical colleges located within the county, outside the county as well as enrollment in community colleges. Information in Table 31 indicates that in 1970, the percent of total full-time two-year public college students attending agricultural and technical colleges located within the six counties ranged from 25 percent in Nassau to 82 percent in Allegany County. Nassau County had a total of 11,444 full-time students in two-year public colleges in 1970. In addition to the agricultural and technical college at Farmingdale, the county is the local sponsor of Nassau County Community College.

Total agricultural and technical college enrollment for the five rural counties ranged from 68 percent to 87 percent, broken down as follows: Allegany—87 percent; Schoharie and St. Lawrence counties—80 percent; Delaware—68 percent and Madison—70 percent. Thus, the five rural counties incur no cost for the two-year public education of approximately eight of every ten students.

It should be noted that the problem of financial equity between agricultural and technical colleges and community colleges is not a new one and was examined in *A Study of the Role and Financing of the Agricultural and Technical Colleges in New York State*, conducted for the Division of the Budget by Charles W. Ingler in 1967. The study concluded that:

> the achievement of perfect equity in this college system or in any multiple public college program never will occur. In this particular instance, however, it would be feasible and desirable to accomplish a very substantial equity among the institutions and localities involved by enacting legislation to apply the charge-back system to all six of the agricultural and technical colleges . . . . The degree of equity achieved would be somewhat limited by the fact that the State would continue to pay more than one-third of the operating cost, but this study has not been able to discover a method of overcoming this limitation without damaging the colleges themselves.[6]

Table 31

Enrollment In Two-Year Public Colleges
Counties with Agricultural and Technical Colleges
1970

County	College	Total Two-Year Public Enrollment	Number and Percent of Enrollment at Agricultural and Technical Colleges: Within County No.	%	Outside County No.	%	Total Ag & Tech No.	%	Number and Percent of Enrollment at Community Colleges No.	%
Allegany	Alfred	423	348	82	19	5	367	87	56	13
Delaware	Delhi	454	228	50	83	18	311	68	143	32
Madison	Morrisville	496	263	53	82	17	345	70	151	30
St. Lawrence	Canton	969	721	74	58	6	779	80	190	20
Schoharie	Cobleskill	221	160	72	18	8	178	80	43	20
Nassau	Farmingdale	11,444	2,895	25	401	4	3,296	29	8,148	71

Source: State University of New York, Office of Institutional Research, Report Number 21, September 1971.

IV CAPITAL FACILITIES

Agricultural and Technical Colleges

Construction of academic and related capital facilities at agricultural and technical colleges is carried out by the State University Construction Fund, and the costs of these facilities are amortized by student tuition and fees. Residential facilities are the responsibility of the Dormitory Authority, with approximately two-thirds of the cost of facilities repaid from student dormitory fees and one-third of the annual debt service repaid by State appropriation.[7] The total value of land and buildings at the agricultural and technical colleges as of February 1, 1972 is approximately $199 million: Alfred—$45 million; Canton—$28 million; Cobleskill—$36 million; Delhi—$25 million; Farmingdale—$37 million; and Morrisville—$29 million. Completed construction of academic and residential facilities currently in progress are presented in Table 32.

Since 1960, $97 million of new facilities have been completed and an additional $23 million is currently under construction. Distribution of funds between residential and academic facilities has been about equal. A campus breakdown of completed academic related facilities by project for the period 1960 through February, 1972 is presented in Appendix F. This information includes start and completion dates, gross area by square feet, cost per gross square foot and cost per net assignable square foot. Completed dormitories at the six campuses are presented in Appendix G. Information on the 18 dormitories completed between 1960 and February, 1972 is broken down by start and completion dates, number of beds and cost per bed. A total of 6,348 beds have been completed with the cost per bed ranging from a low of $3,753 for 400-bed dormitories completed in 1962 at Delhi and Morrisville to a high of $8,609 per bed for a 1,032-bed dormitory completed in 1972 at Cobleskill.

The $23 million of construction in progress includes a 413-bed dormitory at Alfred with a per bed cost of $7,469, a library and administration building at Delhi, a library and health and physical education building at Farmingdale, a library at Morrisville, a library addition and swimming pool at Cobleskill and a classroom and office building at Canton. A summary of all teaching related, residential and agricultural space is presented in Appendix H. This information reports acreage, number of buildings, gross square feet, net square feet and number of beds and dining hall seats for each of the six campuses and in total.

Table 32

Academic and Residential Facilities
Agricultural and Technical Colleges
Completed and in Progress
1960 — February 1972

College	Facilities Completed Since 1960			Construction in Progress		
	Academic (000's)	Residential (000's)	Total (000's)	Academic (000's)	Residential (000's)	Total (000's)
Alfred	$12,722	$ 2,524	$15,246	$ --	$ 3,085	$ 3,085
Canton	6,960	6,031	12,991	3,720	--	3,720
Cobleskill	8,294	14,332	22,626	4,288	--	4,288
Delhi	5,524	8,461	13,985	2,781	--	2,781
Farmingdale	8,695	5,988	14,683	7,183	--	7,183
Morrisville	7,683	9,909	17,592	1,900	--	1,900
Total	$49,878	$47,247	$97,125	$19,872	$ 3,085	$22,957

Source: State University of New York, Office of Campus Development, May 8, 1972.

Community Colleges

Chapter 464 of the Laws of 1972 changed the method of State financing of community college facilities. The new legislation, which became effective April 1, 1972, allows the State to meet its 50 percent share of construction costs by paying one-half of the annual debt service rather than paying 50 percent of actual construction costs, which required immediate cash outlay. The change was necessary because the State lacked sufficient resources to pay 50 percent of actual construction costs at the time of construction as noted in a Governor's Memorandum in support of the legislation:

> . . . the State lacks the resources to pay one-half of the actual construction costs of community college projects at the time of construction. Higher education bonds, which have financed the State's share of these costs in recent years, will soon be depleted and fiscal limitations preclude the payment of such large amounts out of current revenues.

The new legislation authorizes the Dormitory Authority to finance both the State's 50 percent share and the local sponsor share. Nassau County is currently the only local sponsor that has elected to finance its share through the Dormitory Authority.

Total capital construction expenditures for new and acquired and renovated facilities for the period 1961-62 through 1971-72 totaled $241 million. State aid, federal aid and local sponsor share were $112 million, $17 million, and $112 million respectively. Annual State expenditures between 1961-62 and 1971-72 have increased from $4 million to $31 million. The almost seven-fold increase reflects the expansion of community colleges during this period.

The total value of land and buildings as of March 1, 1972 is approximately $211 million. Construction completed and facilities acquired and renovated since 1960 total $129.4 million. Construction in progress as of March 1, 1972 totals $99.3 million on nine campuses; of these nine campuses, $89 million is at five campuses: Niagara—$25 million; Rockland—$25 million; Onondaga—$17 million; Sullivan—$13 million; and Orange—$9 million. Detailed information by campus setting forth total value of land and buildings, construction completed and facilities acquired and renovated, construction in progress, State aid and federal aid payments are presented in Appendix I.

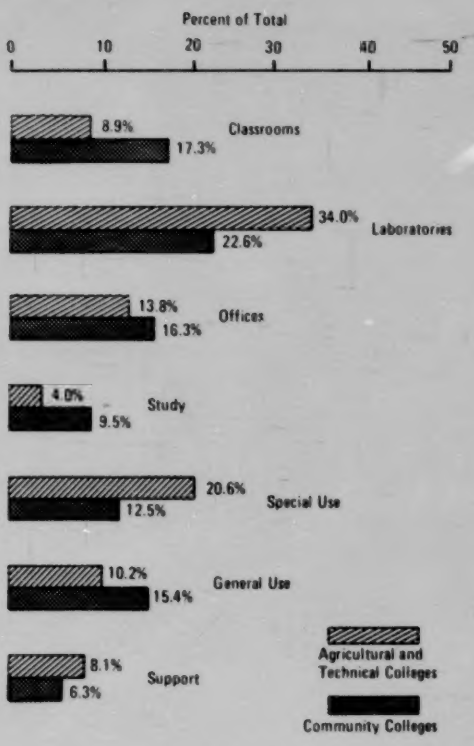
A campus breakdown of new and acquired and renovated facilities by project for the period 1960 through 1972 is presented in Appendix J. This information includes start and completion dates, project costs per gross square foot and construction costs per gross square foot. Project costs include site development expense, overhead and built-in equipment in addition to construction costs.

Net Assignable Square Feet (NASF)

Net assignable square feet (NASF) (exclusive of residential facilities) per FTE student, a gross indicator of space utilization, is almost twice as large at the six agricultural and technical colleges as at the 29 community colleges. In the fall of 1970, NASF per FTE student at the agricultural and technical colleges was 96.5 versus 50.7 at the community colleges. Room type (classrooms, labs, offices, etc.) as a percent of net assignable square feet for the agricultural and technical and community colleges is presented in Chart 12. The community colleges on a composite basis devote about 17 percent of their space to classrooms

Chart 12

Comparison of Percent of Net Assignable Square Feet by Room Type Fall, 1970



Source: Derived from Appendices K and L.

whereas the agricultural and technical colleges devote about nine percent. In the case of laboratories, the situation is reversed; the agricultural and technical colleges devoting 34 percent of the total NASF to laboratories, while the community colleges percentage is about 23 percent. The greater emphasis on classroom space at the community colleges relates to their large program enrollment in the liberal arts while the agricultural and technical colleges program emphasis in technical fields requires more laboratory than classroom space. Detailed information for each college is presented in Appendix K and Appendix L. Information presented in these schedules is as follows: NASF (residential facilities excluded); percent of NASF by room type (classrooms, laboratories, offices, etc.), and NASF per FTE student. As indicated in Appendix K, Farmingdale, with 50.9 NASF per FTE student closely approximates the 50.6 average at community colleges. The five remaining agri-

cultural and technical colleges' NASF per FTE student ranges from 110 to 136 with an average of 124 NASF per FTE student. Only two community colleges, Adirondack with 115.8 and Fulton-Montgomery with 119.6 NASF per FTE student, exceed 100 NASF per FTE student. It is apparent from these data that agricultural and technical colleges, because of program emphasis, require more space with the resultant additional capital costs.

FOOTNOTES

[1] Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., *The Future of Public Two-Year Colleges in New York State* (New York, New York, 1969), p. 124.

[2] New York State, State University of New York, *Reaffirmation and Reform: Building a Comprehensive University for the 70's. Summary of the Master Plan of 1972*, July 1972, p. 9.

[3] New York State, State University of New York, Office of Institutional Research, Report No. 15. *Application and Enrollment Patterns of Transfer Students, Fall 1970*, March 1971, p. viii.

[4] State University of New York, *Reaffirmation and Reform*, p. 12.

[5] Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., p. 115.

[6] Ingler, Charles W., *A Study of the Role and Financing of the Agricultural and Technical Colleges in New York State*, August-September 1967, p. III-25.

[7] New York State, Legislative Commission on Expenditure Review, *Construction of Dormitories and Other University Facilities, December 1*, 1971, p. 21.

Appendix A-1

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT ENROLLMENT

1966-67 – 1970-71

AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1970-71 Over 1966-67 Amount	Percent
Alfred	2,227	2,582	2,831	2,950	3,659	1,432	64.3
Canton	1,150	1,413	1,508	1,800	1,973	814	70.2
Cobleskill	1,377	1,484	1,631	1,787	1,992	615	44.7
Delhi	1,208	1,252	1,506	1,767	2,145	937	77.6
Farmingdale	5,317	5,207	5,856	6,418	7,363	2,046	38.5
Morrisville	1,486	1,589	1,933	1,931	2,336	842	57.4
	12,754	13,537	15,265	16,573	19,448	6,686	52.4

COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Adirondack	896	1,027	1,063	1,062	998	102	11.4
Auburn	1,712	1,797	1,951	1,956	2,128	416	24.3
Broome	2,210	2,363	2,568	2,756	3,076	866	39.2
Clinton	–	–	–	229	434	434	–
Columbia Greene	–	–	–	200	331	331	–
Corning	1,872	2,000	2,154	2,356	2,498	626	33.4
Dutchess	2,195	2,404	2,569	2,776	2,842	647	29.5
Erie	3,898	3,731	3,782	3,919	4,512	604	15.5
Finger Lakes	–	88	442	734	841	841	–
Fulton-Montgomery	776	870	1,090	1,278	1,158	382	49.2
Genesee	–	518	1,017	1,340	1,475	1,475	–
Herkimer	–	247	522	801	871	871	–
Hudson Valley	3,502	4,208	4,357	4,441	4,507	1,005	28.7
Jamestown	917	914	1,114	1,451	1,700	783	85.4
Jefferson	778	854	1,024	1,183	1,228	450	57.8
Mohawk Valley	2,258	2,299	2,445	2,823	3,194	935	41.4
Monroe	2,855	3,463	4,794	5,562	6,005	3,150	110.3
Nassau	7,087	8,313	9,942	11,339	13,018	5,949	84.2
Niagara	1,822	1,917	2,137	2,243	2,317	495	27.2
North Country	–	–	480	752	917	917	–
Onondaga	1,564	1,994	2,250	2,474	2,975	1,411	90.2
Orange	1,987	2,190	2,431	2,622	2,647	660	34.6
Rockland	2,012	2,054	2,941	2,953	3,348	1,336	66.4
Schenectady	–	–	–	862	1,313	1,313	–
Suffolk	4,752	4,885	5,368	5,987	6,912	2,160	45.1
Sullivan	861	1,062	1,195	1,088	1,146	285	33.1
Tompkins Cortland	–	–	220	539	776	776	–
Ulster	861	1,328	1,223	1,434	1,590	729	84.7
Westchester	2,543	2,827	3,126	3,288	3,547	1,004	39.5
	47,339	53,731	62,085	70,049	78,082	30,663	64.8

*Percentage increases are not presented for the eight colleges that did not have students in 1966-67.

Source: New York State Executive Budgets, 1968-69 through 1972-73; Community College Financial Reports, 1966-67 through 1970-71.

Appendix A-2

HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT

1967 – 1971 (Fall Term)

AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES

	1967	Percent of Total	1968	Percent of Total	1969	Percent of Total	1970	Percent of Total	1971	Percent of Total	1967-71 Change Amount	Percent
Alfred												
Full-Time	2,314	84.1	2,699	90.5	2,823	94.1	3,154	89.0	3,657	94.0	1,343	58.8
Part-Time	437	15.9	283	9.5	178	5.9	457	12.0	232	6.0	(205)	(46.9)
Total	2,751	100.0	2,982	100.0	3,001	100.0	3,611	100.0	3,889	100.0	1,138	41.4
Canton												
Full-Time	1,251	91.2	1,413	91.8	1,705	88.1	1,832	89.4	1,968	86.2	717	57.3
Part-Time	120	8.8	126	8.2	231	11.9	217	10.6	314	13.8	194	161.6
Total	1,371	100.0	1,539	100.0	1,936	100.0	2,049	100.0	2,282	100.0	911	66.4
Cobleskill												
Full-Time	1,384	85.5	1,525	86.5	1,646	94.7	1,874	93.5	2,059	95.1	675	48.8
Part-Time	235	14.5	238	13.5	92	5.3	130	6.5	105	4.9	(130)	(55.3)
Total	1,619	100.0	1,763	100.0	1,738	100.0	2,004	100.0	2,164	100.0	545	33.7
Delhi												
Full-Time	1,201	90.2	1,486	93.0	1,709	93.4	2,079	93.0	2,297	93.6	1,026	81.4
Part-Time	137	9.8	112	7.0	121	6.6	157	7.0	156	6.4	19	13.9
Total	1,398	100.0	1,598	100.0	1,830	100.0	2,233	100.0	2,443	100.0	1,045	74.8
Farmingdale												
Full-Time	3,714	41.1	3,933	46.0	4,772	49.7	5,263	49.4	5,319	45.0	1,605	43.2
Part-Time	5,327	58.9	4,610	54.0	4,827	50.3	5,398	50.6	6,496	55.0	1,169	21.9
Total	9,041	100.0	8,543	100.0	9,599	100.0	10,661	100.0	11,815	100.0	2,774	30.7
Morrisville												
Full-Time	1,522	97.2	1,884	97.2	1,842	93.5	2,222	89.7	2,498	90.5	976	64.1
Part-Time	44	2.8	54	2.8	119	6.1	254	10.3	262	9.5	218	495.5
Total	1,566	100.0	1,938	100.0	1,961	100.0	2,476	100.0	2,760	100.0	1,194	76.2

COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Adirondack												
Full-Time	937	71.3	918	69.1	895	66.2	855	67.7	1,003	72.4	66	7.0
Part-Time	378	28.7	411	30.9	457	33.8	407	32.3	382	27.6	4	1.1
Total	1,315	100.0	1,329	100.0	1,352	100.0	1,262	100.0	1,385	100.0	70	5.3
Auburn												
Full-Time	1,337	49.9	1,442	49.4	1,560	53.2	1,815	62.3	1,874	62.4	537	40.2
Part-Time	1,395	51.1	1,475	50.6	1,375	46.8	1,099	37.7	1,128	37.6	(267)	(19.1)
Total	2,732	100.0	2,917	100.0	2,935	100.0	2,914	100.0	3,002	100.0	270	9.9
Broome												
Full-Time	1,545	45.3	1,823	49.1	2,048	51.8	2,197	52.4	2,380	53.6	835	54.1
Part-Time	1,866	54.7	1,892	50.9	1,904	48.2	1,995	47.6	2,064	46.4	198	10.6
Total	3,411	100.0	3,715	100.0	3,952	100.0	4,192	100.0	4,444	100.0	1,033	30.3
Clinton												
Full-Time	–	–	–	–	186	71.0	379	72.6	462	60.4	–	–
Part-Time	–	–	–	–	76	29.0	143	27.4	303	39.6	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	262	100.0	522	100.0	765	100.0	–	–
Columbia-Greene												
Full-Time	–	–	–	–	158	47.3	318	63.6	270	53.4	–	–
Part-Time	–	–	–	–	176	52.7	182	36.4	236	46.6	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	334	100.0	500	100.0	506	100.0	–	–
Finger Lakes												
Full-Time	–	–	317	51.6	658	76.8	690	61.7	730	54.9	–	–
Part-Time	–	–	295	48.4	199	23.2	429	38.3	600	45.1	–	–
Total	–	–	612	100.0	857	100.0	1,119	100.0	1,330	100.0	–	–
Corning												
Full-Time	1,731	64.1	1,872	65.7	2,061	69.6	2,053	72.6	2,032	73.1	301	17.4
Part-Time	968	35.9	978	34.3	899	30.4	773	27.4	746	26.9	(222)	(22.9)
Total	2,699	100.0	2,850	100.0	2,960	100.0	2,826	100.0	2,778	100.0	79	2.9
Dutchess												
Full-Time	1,015	51.3	1,908	50.5	2,056	48.1	2,042	46.4	2,077	49.5	262	14.4
Part-Time	1,723	48.7	1,867	49.5	2,220	51.9	2,363	53.6	2,123	50.5	400	23.2
Total	3,538	100.0	3,775	100.0	4,276	100.0	4,405	100.0	4,200	100.0	662	18.7
Erie												
Full-Time	2,248	54.1	2,524	38.7	3,017	48.9	3,477	55.8	4,217	55.8	1,969	87.6
Part-Time	1,910	45.9	3,991	61.3	3,172	51.1	2,757	44.2	3,335	44.2	1,425	74.6
Total	4,158	100.0	6,515	100.0	6,189	100.0	6,234	100.0	7,552	100.0	3,394	81.6
Fulton-Montgomery												
Full-Time	920	84.8	1,080	73.7	1,221	78.9	1,069	76.9	974	75.2	54	5.9
Part-Time	230	0.0	391	26.3	386	21.1	321	23.1	321	24.8	91	39.6
Total	1,150	100.0	1,480	100.0	1,547	100.0	1,390	100.0	1,295	100.0	145	12.6
Genesee												
Full-Time	378	68.5	871	74.5	1,135	72.8	1,306	74.4	1,413	82.2	1,035	273.8
Part-Time	247	39.5	298	25.5	424	27.2	404	23.6	307	17.8	60	24.3
Total	625	100.0	1,169	100.0	1,559	100.0	1,710	100.0	1,720	100.0	1,095	175.2
Herkimer												
Full-Time	221	68.6	478	85.5	583	84.9	610	77.6	884	81.0	663	300.0
Part-Time	101	31.4	81	14.5	104	15.1	176	22.4	207	19.0	106	105.0
Total	322	100.0	557	100.0	687	100.0	786	100.0	1,091	100.0	769	238.8

HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT – COMMUNITY COLLEGES (Cont)

	1967	Percent of Total	1968	Percent of Total	1969	Percent of Total	1970	Percent of Total	1971	Percent of Total	1967-71 Change Amount	Percent
Hudson Valley												
Full-Time	3,271	66.0	3,744	69.2	3,992	72.2	4,161	72	3,859	63.5	588	18.0
Part-Time	1,684	34.0	1,665	30.8	1,540	27.8	1,613	27.9	2,216	36.5	532	31.6
Total	4,955	100.0	5,409	100.0	5,482	100.0	5,774	100.0	6,075	100.0	1,120	22.6
Jamestown												
Full-Time	331	51.7	842	56.2	1,141	62.8	1,315	58.1	1,589	61.9	888	126.7
Part-Time	656	48.3	655	43.8	675	37.2	950	41.9	977	38.1	321	48.9
Total	1,357	100.0	1,497	100.0	1,816	100.0	2,265	100.0	2,566	100.0	1,209	89.1
Jefferson												
Full-Time	744	71.4	831	69.5	986	67.3	1,040	70.7	1,068	70.3	324	43.5
Part-Time	298	28.6	364	30.5	489	32.7	430	29.3	452	29.7	154	51.7
Total	1,042	100.0	1,195	100.0	1,435	100.0	1,470	100.0	1,520	100.0	478	45.9
Mohawk Valley												
Full-Time	1,480	41.1	1,537	46.5	1,722	48.0	2,083	47.5	2,277	47.0	797	53.9
Part-Time	2,117	58.9	1,770	53.5	1,867	52.0	2,303	52.5	2,568	53.0	451	21.3
Total	3,597	100.0	3,307	100.0	3,589	100.0	4,386	100.0	4,845	100.0	1,248	34.7
Monroe												
Full-Time	2,956	61.1	3,931	61.8	4,614	61.0	4,639	58.2	4,668	56.4	1,712	57.9
Part-Time	1,882	38.9	2,435	38.2	2,951	39.0	3,338	41.8	3,612	43.6	1,730	91.9
Total	838	100.0	6,366	100.0	7,565	100.0	7,977	100.0	8,280	100.0	3,442	71.1
Nassau												
Full-Time	3,991	38.5	5,513	42.2	6,493	43.3	7,660	46.4	9,563	52.9	5,582	140.2
Part-Time	6,356	61.5	7,548	57.8	8,516	56.7	8,850	53.6	8,529	47.1	2,173	34.2
Total	10,337	100.0	13,061	100.0	15,009	100.0	16,510	100.0	18,092	100.0	7,755	75.0
Niagara												
Full-Time	1,470	47.7	1,570	54.9	1,843	60.6	1,804	58.0	1,871	58.6	401	27.3
Part-Time	1,613	52.3	1,291	45.1	1,196	39.4	1,306	42.0	1,321	41.4	(292)	(18.1)
Total	3,083	100.0	2,961	100.0	3,039	100.0	3,110	100.0	3,192	100.0	109	3.5
North Country												
Full-Time	–	–	348	64.3	637	72.6	634	65.8	571	57.0	–	–
Part-Time	–	–	193	35.7	240	27.4	329	34.2	330	33.0	–	–
Total	–	–	541	100.0	877	100.0	963	100.0	1,001	100.0	–	–
Onondaga												
Full-Time	1,399	44.1	1,670	46.8	1,850	54.3	2,169	58.4	2,441	52.0	1,042	74.5
Part-Time	1,776	55.9	1,899	53.2	1,548	45.7	1,545	41.6	2,256	48.0	480	27.0
Total	3,175	100.0	3,569	100.0	3,398	100.0	3,714	100.0	4,697	100.0	1,522	47.9
Orange												
Full-Time	1,664	45.7	1,814	55.5	1,932	49.3	2,034	50.7	1,841	50.3	177	10.6
Part-Time	1,981	54.3	1,452	44.5	1,988	50.7	1,980	49.3	1,822	49.7	(159)	(8.0)
Total	3,645	100.0	3,266	100.0	3,920	100.0	4,014	100.0	3,663	100.0	18	.5
Rockland												
Full-Time	1,814	55.5	2,125	52.2	2,115	52.3	2,555	48.0	2,811	51.2	997	55.0
Part-Time	1,452	44.5	1,943	47.8	1,931	47.7	2,764	52.0	2,684	48.8	1,232	84.8
Total	3,266	100.0	4,068	100.0	4,046	100.0	5,319	100.0	5,495	100.0	2,229	68.2
Schenectady												
Full-Time	–	–	–	–	653	50.8	1,053	57.8	966	48.0	–	–
Part-Time	–	–	–	–	632	49.2	769	42.2	1,048	52.0	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	1,285	100.0	1,822	100.0	2,014	100.0	–	–
Suffolk												
Full-Time	3,352	47.2	3,742	46.3	4,262	47.4	4,862	50.2	5,480	50.5	2,128	87.9
Part-Time	3,746	52.8	4,340	53.7	4,722	52.6	4,815	49.8	5,368	49.5	1,622	43.0
Total	7,098	100.0	8,082	100.0	8,984	100.0	9,677	100.0	10,818	100.0	3,720	52.4
Sullivan												
Full-Time	955	90.4	996	88.4	1,088	85.0	1,042	86.2	1,074	86.8	119	12.5
Part-Time	102	9.6	131	11.6	187	14.2	167	13.8	164	13.2	62	60.8
Total	1,057	100.0	1,127	100.0	1,175	100.0	1,209	100.0	1,238	100.0	181	17.1
Tompkins Cortland												
Full-Time	–	–	133	34.3	390	52.6	611	58.0	738	55.4	–	–
Part-Time	–	–	255	65.7	351	47.4	425	41.0	593	44.6	–	–
Total	–	–	388	100.0	741	100.0	1,036	100.0	1,331	100.0	–	–
Ulster												
Full-Time	810	54.2	931	55.4	1,092	53.1	1,305	58.7	1,259	59.1	449	55.4
Part-Time	685	45.8	750	44.6	965	46.9	917	41.3	870	40.9	185	27.0
Total	1,495	100.0	1,681	100.0	2,057	100.0	2,222	100.0	2,129	100.0	634	42.4
Westchester												
Full-Time	1,768	36.8	1,998	38.9	2,000	39.6	2,472	46.8	2,664	45.9	896	50.8
Part-Time	3,041	63.2	3,136	61.1	3,045	60.4	2,814	53.2	3,149	54.2	108	3.6
Total	4,809	100.0	5,134	100.0	5,045	100.0	5,286	100.0	5,813	100.0	1,004	20.9

Source: State University of New York, *Trends In Enrollment and Degrees Granted 1948-1970*; Office of Institutional Research, Report No. 11, January 1971 and *Characteristics of Institutions Under the Program of the State University of New York, Fall 1970*, Office of Institutional Research, Report No. 25, March 1972.

Appendix B-1

SUBJECT FIELD ENROLLMENT – FULL AND PART TIME
COMMUNITY COLLEGES (Excluding New York City)

Fall 1968 and Fall 1971

	Fall 1968 Enrollment				Fall 1971 Enrollment				Increase (Decrease)			
	Full Time	Part Time	Total	Percent Of Total	Full Time	Part Time	Total	Percent of Total	Full Time	Part Time	Total	Percent Increase
Applied Arts	341	47	388	.7	506	68	574	.7	165	21	186	47.9
Architecture and Related Professions	107	33	140	.2	217	59	276	.3	110	26	136	97.1
Arts	160	2	162	.3	365	26	391	.5	205	24	229	141.4
Biological Sciences					36	5	41	.1	36	5	41	N/A
Business	10,734	3,116	13,850	23.5	12,359	4,299	16,658	21.1	1,625	1,183	2,808	20.3
Education	–	–	–	–	78	1	79	.1	78	1	79	N/A
Engineering, Applied Sciences and Technologies	6,378	1,953	8,331	14.1	6,889	1,925	8,814	11.1	511	(28)	483	5.8
Health Science Professions and Technologies	3,781	296	4,077	6.9	6,163	318	6,481	8.2	2,382	22	2,404	59.0
Home Economics, Food Science, Arts and Technologies	316	9	325	.6	345	26	371	.5	29	17	46	14.2
Liberal Arts and General Studies	20,450	5,689	26,139	44.4	30,257	6,518	36,775	46.6	9,807	829	10,636	40.7
Library Services and Professions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Physical Sciences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Services and Professions	1,314	1,354	2,668	4.5	3,832	1,643	5,475	6.9	2,518	289	2,807	105.2
In Program, Field Not Chosen	47	2,768	2,815	4.8	288	2,767	3,055	3.9	241	(1)	240	8.5
	43,628	15,267	58,895	100.0	61,335	17,655	78,990	100.0	17,707	2,388	20,095	34.1

Appendix B-2

SUBJECT FIELD ENROLLMENT–FULL AND PART TIME
FALL 1968 AND FALL 1971
AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES

	Fall 1968 Enrollment				Fall 1971 Enrollment				Increase (Decrease)			
	Full Time	Part Time	Total	Percent of Total	Full Time	Part Time	Total	Percent of Total	Full Time	Part Time	Total	Percent of Total
Agriculture and Forestry	1,875	5	1,880	14.8	2,394	13	2,407	14.1	519	8	527	28.0
Applied Arts	373	9	382	3.0	467	30	497	2.9	94	21	115	30.1
Architecture and Related Professions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Biological Sciences	163	1	164	1.3	168	3	171	1.0	5	2	7	4.3
Business	3,421	212	3,633	28.5	4,005	337	4,342	25.4	584	125	709	19.5
Engineering, Applied Sciences and Technologies	3,672	122	3,794	29.8	4,295	159	4,454	26.1	623	37	660	17.4
Health Science Professions and Technologies	979	7	986	7.7	1,388	146	1,534	9.0	409	139	548	55.6
Home Economics, Food Science, Arts and Technologies	543	4	547	4.3	603	2	605	3.5	60	(2)	58	10.6
Liberal Arts and General Studies	–	–	–	–	1,304	42	1,346	8.0	1,304	42	1,346	N/A
Library Services and Professions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Physical Sciences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Services and Professions	1,226	108	1,334	10.5	1,563	151	1,714	10.0	337	43	380	28.5
In Program, Field Not Chosen	–	10	10	.1	6	–	6	–	6	(10)	(4)	(40.0)
Total	12,252	478	12,730	100.0	16,193	883	17,076	100.0	3,941	405	4,346	34.1

Source: LCER staff calculation from data provided by State University of New York, Office of Institutional Research, July 1972.

Appendix C-1

DEGREE PROGRAM ENROLLMENT BY MAJOR FIELD
AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES

Fall 1968 and Fall 1971

	1968		1971		Increase (Decrease)	
	Enrollment	Percent of Total	Enrollment	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent
Agriculture and Forestry						
Programs						
Agriculture	188	10.0	225	9.3	37	20
Agricultural Business	135	7.2	107	4.4	(28)	(21)
Agricultural Science	59	3.1	113	4.7	54	92
Agronomy	148	7.9	195	8.1	47	32
Animal Husbandry	399	21.2	589	24.5	190	48
Animal Science	166	8.8	233	9.7	67	40
Dairy and Food Science	65	3.5	45	1.9	(20)	(31)
Agricultural Power Machinery	106	5.6	78	3.2	(28)	(26)
Farmstead Mechanics and Automation	–	–	29	1.2	29	N/A
Agricultural Structures and Electricity	3	.2	–	–	(3)	(100)
Fisheries and Wildlife Technology	–	–	48	2.0	48	N/A
General Agriculture	101	5.4	96	4.0	(5)	(5)
Horticulture	63	3.3	109	4.5	46	73
Ornamental Horticulture-Floriculture Merchandising	33	1.8	33	1.4	–	–
Ornamental Horticulture-Floriculture Production	30	1.6	24	1.0	(6)	(20)
Ornamental Horticulture-Landscape Development	50	2.7	76	3.2	26	52
Poultry Husbandry	–	–	–	–	–	–
Agricultural Engineering Technology	73	3.9	97	4.0	24	33
Supermarket Management	38	2.0	43	1.8	5	13
Ornamental Horticulture	200	10.6	230	9.6	30	15
Ornamental Horticulture Nursery Management	23	1.2	37	1.5	14	61
Ornamental Horticulture	–	–	–	–	–	–
Recreation Land Management	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ornamental Horticulture Turf Management	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	1,880	100.0	2,407	100.0	527	28
Applied Arts						
Programs						
Advertising Art and Design	215	61.5	259	52.1	24	10
Graphic Arts and Advertising Technology	78	20.4	136	27.4	58	74
Journalism Technology	69	18.1	102	20.5	33	48
Total	382	100.0	497	100.0	115	30
Biological Sciences						
Programs						
Biological Technology	164	100.0	171	100.0	7	4
Biological Technology-Laboratory Animal Research Technology	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	164	100.0	171	100.0	7	4
Business						
Programs						
Accounting	456	12.6	451	10.4	(5)	(1)
Automotive Marketing	–	–	–	–	–	–
Banking, Real Estate and Insurance	44	1.2	32	.7	(12)	(27)
Business Administration	1,243	34.3	1,727	39.8	484	39
Business Management	226	6.2	210	4.8	(16)	(7)
Health Services Management Technology	11	.3	26	.6	15	136
Marketing	114	3.0	76	1.8	(38)	(33)
Retail Business Management	93	2.6	109	2.5	16	17
Secretarial Science	877	24.1	977	22.5	100	11
Secretarial Science-Executive	267	7.4	282	6.5	15	6
Medical	59	1.6	–	–	(59)	(100)
Hotel Technology	238	6.6	314	7.2	76	32
Mortuary Science	–	–	125	2.9	125	N/A
Transportation and Distribution Management	5	.1	13	.3	8	160
Total	3,633	100.0	4,342	100.0	709	19
Engineering, Applied Sciences and Technologies						
Programs						
Air Conditioning Technology	135	3.6	177	4.0	42	31
Aerospace Technology	174	4.6	266	6.0	92	53
Automotive Technology	381	10.1	458	10.3	77	20
Audio Visual Technology	27	.7	97	2.2	70	259
Chemical Technology	62	1.6	49	1.1	(13)	(21)
Civil Technology	26	.7	45	1.0	19	73
Civil Technology-Highway	145	3.8	80	1.8	(65)	(45)
Civil Technology-Water Resources	–	–	7	.2	7	N/A
Construction Technology	320	8.4	442	9.9	122	38
Construction Technology-Building Construction	180	4.7	184	4.1	4	2
Construction Technology-Construction Management	–	–	4	.1	4	N/A
Construction Technology-Mechanical Equipment for Buildings	–	–	12	.3	12	N/A
Construction Technology-Surveying	49	1.3	87	1.9	38	78
Data Processing	583	15.4	704	15.6	121	21
Electrical Technology	371	9.8	420	9.4	49	13
Electrical Technology-Electronic Communications	76	2.0	88	2.0	12	16
Electrical Technology-Industrial Controls	14	.4	–	–	(14)	(100)
Electromechanical Technology	43	1.1	22	.5	(21)	(49)
Engineering Science	407	10.7	390	8.8	(17)	(4)
Industrial Instrumentation Technology	16	.4	1	–	(15)	(94)
Industrial Technology	84	2.2	90	2.0	6	7
Internal Combustion Engine Technology	32	.8	45	1.0	13	41
Mechanical Technology	226	6.0	199	4.4	(27)	(12)
Mechanical Technology-Design and Drafting	165	4.3	138	3.1	(27)	(16)
Mechanical Technology-Mechanical Design	51	1.3	66	1.5	15	29
Mechanical Technology-Product and Machine Design	48	1.3	49	1.1	1	2
Photographic Technology	45	1.2	70	1.6	25	56
Plastics Technology	–	–	28	.6	28	N/A
Pre Technology	–	–	4	.1	4	N/A
Science Laboratory Technology	105	2.8	163	3.7	58	55
Television Operations Technology	–	–	11	.2	11	N/A
Wood Utilization Technology	–	.8	58	1.3	29	100
Total	3,[illegible]	100.0	4,454	100.0	660	17

DEGREE PROGRAM ENROLLMENT BY MAJOR FIELD (Cont)

	1968		1971		Increase (Decrease)	
	Enrollment	Percent of Total	Enrollment	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent
Health Science Professions and Technologies						
Programs						
Dental Hygiene	173	17.5	161	10.5	(12)	(7)
Medical Laboratory Technology	287	29.1	424	27.6	137	48
Medical Office Assistant	–	–	91	5.9	91	N/A
Medical Records Technology	49	5.0	53	3.5	4	8
Nursing	441	44.7	741	48.3	300	68
Public Health Technology	–	–	–	–	–	–
Environmental Health	36	3.7	64	4.2	28	78
Total	986	100.0	1,534	100.0	548	56
Home Economics, Food Science, Arts and Technologies						
Programs						
Food Processing Technology	151	27.6	125	20.7	(26)	(17)
Food Service Administration	197	36.0	209	34.5	12	5
Food Service Administration Institutional Foods	135	24.7	164	27.1	29	21
Food Service Administration Restaurant Management	64	11.7	107	17.7	43	67
Total	547	100.0	605	100.0	58	11
Liberal Arts and General Studies						
Programs						
Liberal Arts and Sciences	–	–	741	55.0	741	N/A
Humanities and Social Sciences	–	–	277	20.6	277	N/A
Mathematics and Science	–	–	68	5.1	68	N/A
Developmental Studies	–	–	260	19.3	260	N/A
Total			1,346	100.0	1,346	N/A
Public Services and Professions						
Programs						
Community Service Assistant	126	9.4	167	9.8	41	33
Correction Administration	23	1.7	48	2.8	25	109
Natural Resource Conservation	128	9.6	215	12.5	87	68
Nursery Education	596	44.7	616	35.9	20	3
Planning and Community Development	–	–	9	.5	9	N/A
Police Science	333	25.0	440	25.7	107	32
Recreation and Park Management	–	–	33	1.9	33	N/A
Recreation Supervision	128	9.6	186	10.9	58	45
Total	1,334	100.0	1,714	100.0	380	28
In Program, Field Not Chosen	10	100.0	6	100.0	(4)	(40)

Source: LCER staff calculation from data provided by State University of New York, Office of Institutional Research, July 1972.

Appendix C-2

CERTIFICATE, DIPLOMA AND NON-DEGREE PROGRAM, ENROLLMENT BY MAJOR FIELD, AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES

Fall 1968 and Fall 1971

	1968		1971		Increase (Decrease)	
	Enrollment	Percent of Total	Enrollment	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent
Agriculture and Forestry Programs						
Agriculture Mechanics	11	45.8	9	14.3	(2)	(18)
Ornamental Horticulture	–	–	10	15.9	10	N/A
Agricultural Production	–	–	9	14.3	9	N/A
Dairy Cattle Management	13	54.2	20	31.7	7	54
Grounds Maintenance	–	–	6	9.5	6	N/A
Greenhouse Management	–	–	9	14.3	9	N/A
Total	24	100.0	63	100.0	39	163
Applied Arts Programs						
Advertising Arts	1	100.0	1	33.3	–	–
Graphic Arts and Advertising Technology	–	–	2	66.7	2	N/A
Total	1	100.0	3	100.0	2	200
Business Programs						
Accounting	5	6.5	13	7.7	8	160
Beginning Office Worker	13	16.9	12	7.1	(1)	(8)
Clerical Skills	6	7.8	6	3.6	–	–
Clerk Typist	–	–	12	7.1	12	N/A
Management	13	16.9	16	9.5	3	23
Marketing	4	5.2	4	2.4	–	–
Office Services	–	–	23	13.7	23	N/A
Secretarial Science	1	1.2	5	3.0	4	400
Secretarial Studies	–	–	62	37.0	62	N/A
Industrial Management	35	45.5	–	–	(35)	(100)
Machine Clerical	–	–	15	8.9	15	N/A
Total	77	100.0	168	100.0	91	118
Engineering, Applied Sciences and Technologies Programs						
Air Conditioning Technology	–	–	31	2.7	31	N/A
Auto Mechanics	102	21.8	297	26.4	195	191
General Garage Mechanic	16	3.4	16	1.5	–	–
Automotive Technology	–	–	100	8.9	100	N/A
Carpentry	13	2.8	39	3.4	26	200
Building Construction	84	17.9	122	10.9	38	45
Construction Technology – Building Construction	–	–	8	.7	8	N/A
Construction Technology – Surveying	18	3.9	–	–	(18)	(100)
Data Processing	–	–	18	1.6	18	N/A
Drafting	136	29.1	231	20.6	95	70
Electrical Technology – Electronics	–	–	21	1.9	21	N/A
Electrical Construction	65	13.9	91	8	26	40
Mathematics and Science	–	–	2	.3	2	N/A
Masonry	9	1.9	23	2.1	14	156
Mechanical Technology – Manufacturing Methods	6	1.3	6	.6	–	–
Mechanical Technology – Mechanical Design	2	.4	3	.3	1	50
Electricity	–	–	36	3.2	36	N/A
Plumbing and Pipefitting	–	–	15	1.4	15	N/A
Refrigeration and Air Conditioning	–	–	15	1.4	15	N/A
Welding	5	1.1	16	1.5	11	220
Electrical Construction and Maintenance	12	2.6	39	3.4	27	225
Total	468	100.0	1,121	100.0	653	140
HEALTH SCIENCE PROFESSIONS AND TECHNOLOGIES Programs						
Practical Nursing	2	100.0	72	100.0	6	9
HOME ECONOMICS, FOOD SCIENCE ARTS AND TECHNOLOGIES Programs						
Commercial Cooking	3	5.1	11	16.2	8	267
Food Service	56	94.9	57	83.8	1	2
Total	59	100.0	68	100.0	9	15
LIBERAL ARTS AND GENERAL STUDIES Programs						
General Studies	–	–	92	100.0	92	N/A
PUBLIC SERVICES AND PROFESSIONS Programs						
Police Science	2	100.0	14	73.7	12	600
Recreation Supervision	–	–	1	5.3	1	N/A
Community Service Assistant	–	–	4	21.0	4	N/A
	2	100.0	19	100.0	17	850

Source: LCER staff calculation from data provided by State University of New York, Office of Institutional Research, July 1972.

Appendix C-3

DEGREE PROGRAM ENROLLMENT BY MAJOR FIELD
COMMUNITY COLLEGES (Excluding New York City)

Fall 1968 and Fall 1971

	1968		1971		Increase (Decrease)	
	Enrollment	Percent of Total	Enrollment	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent
APPLIED ARTS						
Programs						
Advertising Design and Production	175	45.1	192	33.4	17	10
Commercial Art	106	27.3	123	21.4	17	16
Graphic Arts and Advertising	107	27.6	153	26.7	46	43
Graphic Arts and Advertising Technology	–	–	69	12.0	69	N/A
Radio and Television Broadcasting	–	–	21	3.7	21	N/A
Art Glass Technology	–	–	16	2.8	16	N/A
Total	388	100.0	574	100.0	186	48
ARCHITECTURE AND RELATED PROGRAMS						
Programs						
Civil Tech Architecture	–	–	70	25.4	70	N/A
Construction Technology Architectural Design	140	100.0	206	74.6	66	47
Total	140	100.0	276	100.0	136	97
ARTS						
Programs						
Drama	31	19.1	51	13.0	20	65
Music	96	58.3	280	71.6	184	192
Radio and Television	35	21.6	60	15.4	25	71
Total	162	100.0	391	100.0	229	141
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES						
Programs						
Biological Technology	–	–	41	100.0	41	N/A
BUSINESS						
Programs						
Advertising	8	.1	4	–	(4)	(50)
American Institute of Banking	–	–	199	1.2	199	N/A
Banking	1	–	16	1	15	1,500
Accounting	2,692	19.4	3,115	19.7	423	16
Banking, Real Estate and Insurance	389	2.8	258	1.5	(131)	(34)
Business Administration	5,923	42.8	7,178	43.1	1,255	21
Business Management	–	–	70	.4	70	N/A
Marketing	1,080	7.7	1,045	6.3	(24)	(2)
Office Management	66	.5	12	.1	(54)	(82)
Real Estate	1	–	–	–	(1)	(100)
Retail Business Management	762	5.4	1,021	6.1	259	36
Secretarial Science	1,913	13.8	1,720	10.3	(193)	(10)
Secretarial Science						
Executive	542	3.9	1,262	7.6	720	133
Educational	–	–	30	.2	30	N/A
General	121	.9	134	.8	13	11
Industrial	36	.3	–	–	(36)	(100)
Legal	–	–	29	.2	29	N/A
Medical	65	.5	72	.4	7	11
Transportation and Distribution	48	.4	41	.3	(7)	(15)
Hotel Technology	115	.8	207	1.3	92	80
Mortuary Science	–	–	22	.1	22	N/A
Business	108	.7	223	1.3	114	105
Total	13,950	100.0	16,656	100.0	2,808	20
EDUCATION						
Programs						
Health Education	–	–	5	6.3	5	N/A
Physical Education	–	–	74	93.7	74	N/A
Total			79	100.0	79	N/A

	1968		1971		Increase (Decrease)	
	Enrollment	Percent of Total	Enrollment	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent
ENGINEERING, APPLIED SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGIES						
Programs						
Air Conditioning Technology	39	.5	28	.3	(11)	(28)
Automotive Technology	72	.9	43	.5	(29)	(40)
Audio-Visual Technology	51	.6	72	.8	21	41
Chemical Technology	432	5.2	245	2.8	(187)	(43)
Civil Technology	937	11.2	986	11.2	49	5
Civil Technology - Highway	–	–	31	.3	31	N/A
Construction Technology	214	2.6	236	2.7	22	10
Data Processing	1,374	16.5	1,836	20.8	462	34
Data Processing In-Service	–	–	14	.2	14	N/A
Drafting	29	.3	45	.5	16	57
Electrical Technology	1,470	17.6	1,444	16.4	(26)	(2)
Electrical Technology Electronics	367	4.4	577	6.5	210	57
Electrical Technology Electro-mechanical	–	–	44	.5	44	N/A
Engineering Science	1,315	15.8	1,280	14.5	(35)	(3)
Engineering Technology	–	–	105	1.2	105	N/A
Industrial Engineering Technology	–	–	60	.7	60	N/A
Industrial Instrumentation Technology	58	.7	113	1.3	55	93
Industrial Technology	98	1.2	58	.6	(40)	(41)
Industrial Technology Drafting	–	–	27	.3	27	N/A
Industrial Technology Management Engineering Technology	95	1.1	100	1.1	5	5
Marine Technology	53	.6	61	.7	8	15
Mechanical Technology	1,431	17.2	1,071	12.2	(360)	(25)
Mechanical Technology - Design and Drafting	20	.3	14	.2	(6)	(30)
Mechanical Technology - Mechanical Design	81	1.0	99	1.1	18	22
Mechanical Technology - Production	–	–	10	.1	10	N/A
Metallurgical Technology	95	1.2	75	.9	(21)	(22)
Optical Technology	28	.3	41	.5	13	46
Science Laboratory Technology	51	.6	63	.7	12	23
Telecommunications	20	.2	36	.4	16	80
Total	8,331	100.0	8,814	100.0	483	6
HEALTH SCIENCES, PROFESSIONS AND TECHNOLOGIES						
Programs						
Bio-Medical Engineering Technology	10	.2	21	.3	11	110
Dental Hygiene	523	12.8	545	8.4	22	4
Inhalation Therapy	93	2.3	284	4.4	191	205
Medical Laboratory Technology	505	12.4	768	11.9	263	52
Medical Office Assistant	309	7.6	264	4.1	(45)	(15)
Medical Records Technology	43	1.0	69	1.1	26	60
Nursing	2,172	53.3	3,593	55.4	1,421	65
Occupational Therapy	58	1.4	125	1.9	67	116
Operating Room Technology	19	.4	45	.7	27	150
Opthalmic Dispensing	109	2.7	137	2.0	28	26

DEGREE PROGRAM ENROLLMENT BY MAJOR FIELD (Cont)

	1968		1971		Increase (Decrease)	
	Enrollment	Percent of Total	Enrollment	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent
Physical Therapy Assistant	–	–	135	2.1	135	N/A
Public Health	–	–	2	–	2	N/A
Public Health Environmental Health	40	1.0	121	1.9	81	203
Public Health Technology Radiological Technology	21	.5	–	–	(21)	(100)
X-Ray Technology	125	3.1	297	4.6	172	138
Dental Assisting Technology	51	1.3	75	1.2	24	47
Total	4,077	100.0	6,481	100.0	2,404	59
HOME ECONOMICS, FOOD SCIENCE, ARTS AND TECHNOLOGIES						
Programs						
Food Service Administration	325	100.0	371	100.0	46	14
Liberal Arts and General Studies						
Programs						
General Studies	125	.5	–	–	(125)	(100)
Individual Studies	–	–	1	–	1	N/A
Liberal Arts–Physical Education	–	–	87	2	87	N/A
Liberal Arts and Sciences	1,916	7.3	3,679	10.0	1,763	92
Arts and Humanities	95	4	84	2	(11)	(12)
General Studies	2,257	8.6	3,452	9.4	1,195	53
Social Sciences	–	–	433	1.2	433	N/A
Humanities	1,434	5.5	1,938	5.3	504	35
Humanities and Social Science	16,769	64.2	21,666	58.9	4,897	29
Mathematics	174	.7	381	1.1	207	119
Mathematics and Science	3,148	12.0	4,680	12.7	1,532	49
Science	221	.8	374	1.0	153	69
Total	26,139	100.0	36,775	100.0	10,636	41
Public Services and Professions						
Programs						
Child Care	75	2.8	164	3.0	89	119
Community Mental Health Assistant	51	1.9	96	1.8	45	88
Community Service Assistant	47	1.7	141	2.6	94	200
Correction Administration	130	4.9	171	3.0	41	32
Education Associate	–	–	18	.3	18	N/A
Fire Science	90	3.4	119	2.2	29	32
Human Services	62	2.3	344	6.3	282	455
Natural Resource Conservation	–	–	126	2.3	126	N/A
Nursery Education	186	7.0	409	7.5	223	120
Police Science	1,590	59.6	3,345	61.1	1,755	110
Recreation Supervision	437	16.4	516	9.4	79	18
Therapeutic Recreation Leadership	–	–	26	.5	26	N/A
Total	2,668	100.0	5,475	100.0	2,807	105
In Program, Field Not Chosen	2,825	100.0	3,055	100.0	230	8

Source: LCER staff calculation from data provided by State University of New York, Office of Institutional Research, July, 1972.

Appendix C-4

CERTIFICATE, DIPLOMA AND NON-DEGREE PROGRAM ENROLLMENT BY MAJOR FIELD (Excluding New York City) COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Fall 1968 and Fall 1971

	1968		1971		Increase (Decrease)	
	Enrollment	Percent of Total	Enrollment	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent
Arts						
Programs						
Performing Arts	–	–	4	100.0	4	N/A
Architecture and Related Professions						
Programs						
Architectural Drawing	220	100.0	85	100.0	(135)	(61)
Biological Sciences						
Programs						
Biological Technology	–	–	1	100.0	1	N/A
Business						
Programs						
Accounting			27	1.4	27	N/A
Business	124	15.8	335	17.9	211	170
Business General	66	8.4	82	4.4	16	24
Business Management	444	56.4	1,029	55.0	585	132
Clerk Typist	18	2.3	17	.9	(1)	(6)
Clerical Studies	–	–	16	.9	16	N/A
Supervisory Management	–	–	74	4.0	74	N/A
Business (Cont'd)						
Retail Salesmanship	9	1.1	–	–	(9)	(100)
Retail Merchandising	12	1.5	42	2.2	30	250
Merchandising	–	–	3	.1	3	N/A
Secretarial Practice Engineering	–	–	62	3.3	62	N/A
Secretarial Studies	79	10.0	108	5.8	29	37
Office Assisting Secretarial	–	–	13	.7	13	N/A
Business Office Skills	3	.4	2	.1	(1)	(33)
Commercial Typist	11	1.4	5	.3	(6)	(55)
Executive Assisting						
Stenography	19	2.4	–	–	(19)	(100)
Legal Typist	–	–	3	.2	3	N/A
Medical Typist	2	.3	2	.1	–	–
Real Estate	–	–	15	.8	15	N/A
Real Estate Appraising	–	–	28	1.5	28	N/A
Secretarial Science	–	–	8	.4	8	N/A
Total	787	100.0	1,871	100.0	1,084	138

CERTIFICATE, DIPLOMA AND NON-DEGREE PROGRAM (Cont)

	1968		1971		Increase (Decrease)	
	Enrollment	Percent of Total	Enrollment	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent
Education						
Programs						
Early Childhood Education	–	–	40	100.0	40	N/A
Engineering, Applied Sciences and Technologies						
Programs						
Air Conditioning and Heating Technology	132	4.2	119	5.6	(13)	(10)
Auto Mechanics	109	3.5	124	5.8	15	14
Basic Engineering Sciences	160	5.1	141	6.6	(19)	(12)
Building Estimating and Construction	92	2.9	118	5.5	26	28
Chemical Technology	4	.1	6	.3	2	50
Civil Technology	–	–	8	.4	8	N/A
Civil Technology-Surveying	–	–	8	.4	8	N/A
Cobal Programming	348	10.7	192	4.8	(228)	(70)
Data Processing	–	–	16	.8	16	N/A
Data Processing-Operator	–	–	24	1.1	24	N/A
Data Processing-Programming	–	–	1	–	1	N/A
Drafting	210	6.6	169	7.9	(41)	(20)
Electrical Power	320	10.0	97	4.5	(223)	(70)
Electrical Technology	47	1.5	25	1.2	(22)	(47)
Electricity and Electronics	–	–	41	1.9	41	N/A
Electrical Technology-Electronics	400	12.6	116	5.4	(284)	(71)
Electrical Construction and Maintenance	100	3.2	114	5.3	14	14
Electromechanics	–	–	5	.2	5	N/A
Electronics	–	–	36	1.7	36	N/A
Foundry Practice	–	–	7	.3	7	N/A
General Technology	8	.3	6	.3	(2)	(25)
Industrial Chemistry	40	1.3	85	4.0	45	113
Industrial Automation	–	–	3	.1	3	N/A
Industrial Instrumentation Technology	108	3.4	115	5.4	7	6
Laboratory Assistant	–	–	11	.5	11	N/A
Basic Machine Shop Practice	–	–	9	.4	9	N/A
Machine Tool Operations	62	1.9	37	1.7	(25)	(40)
Machine Tool Technology	–	–	7	.3	7	N/A
Mechanical Drafting	18	.6	10	.5	(8)	(44)
Mechanical Technology	37	1.2	16	.8	(21)	(57)
Mechanical Technology-Machine Design	160	5.1	75	3.5	(85)	(53)
Mechanical Technology-Tool Design	280	8.8	68	3.2	(212)	(76)
Metallurgy	120	3.8	50	2.3	(70)	(58)
Production Management	8	.3	11	.5	3	38
Production Planning	360	11.4	102	4.8	(258)	(72)
Refrigeration and Air Conditioning	–	–	64	3.0	64	N/A
Refrigeration Mechanics	–	–	34	1.6	34	N/A
Small Engine Repair	–	–	16	.8	16	N/A
Structural Design	48	1.5	59	2.7	10	21
Computer Programming	–	–	83	3.9	83	N/A
Total	3,163	100.0	2,137	100.0	(1,026)	(32)

	1968		1971		Increase (Decrease)	
	Enrollment	Percent of Total	Enrollment	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent
Health Science Professions and Technologies						
Programs						
Dental Assisting Technology	38	11.2	116	16.6	78	205
Medical Assistant	–	–	61	8.8	61	N/A
Medical Laboratory Assistant	23	6.8	28	4.0	5	22
Medical Office Practice	256	75.5	336	48.2	80	31
Practical Nursing	22	6.5	111	15.9	89	405
Air and Water Pollution Control	–	–	45	6.5	45	N/A
Total	339	100.0	697	100.0	358	106
Home Economics, Food Science, Arts and Technologies						
Programs						
Assistant Chef	–	–	12	100.0	12	N/A
Liberal Arts and General Studies						
Programs						
General Education	35	23.4	20	4.2	(15)	(43)
Collegiate Studies	–	–	40	8.4	40	N/A
General Studies	114	76.6	93	19.4	(21)	(18)
Pre-Technical and Collegiate Studies	–	–	174	36.3	174	N/A
Developmental	–	–	152	31.7	152	N/A
Total	149	100.0	479	100.0	330	221
Public Services and Professions						
Programs						
Correction Administration	–	–	9	3.0	9	N/A
Education Assistant	–	–	29	9.5	29	N/A
Fire Science	–	–	74	24.3	74	N/A
Police Science	–	–	44	14.4	44	N/A
Teacher Aide	–	–	80	26.2	80	N/A
Teacher Assisting	–	–	69	22.6	69	N/A
Total	–	–	305	100.0	305	N/A
In Program, Field Not Chosen	520	100.0	–	–	(520)	(100)

Source: LCER staff calculation from data provided by State University of New York, Office of Institutional Research, July 1972.

Appendix C-5
PROGRAMS WITH NO STUDENTS ENROLLED, FALL 1971

AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES

Degree Programs

1. Ornamental Horticulture, Turf Management
2. Construction Technology—Architectural Design
3. Laboratory Animal Research Technology
4. Biological Research Assistant
5. Automotive Marketing
6. Civil Technology—Rural and Urban Development
7. Electrical Technology—Industrial Controls
8. Electronics Technology
9. Electrical Technology—Electronics
10. Mechanical Technology—Production
11. Medical Instrument Technology
12. Human Services

Certificate, Diploma and Non-Degree Programs

1. Fisheries and Wildlife Technology
2. Forest Products
3. Business Management
4. Secretarial Science—Advertising
5. Secretarial Science—Industrial
6. Secretarial Science—Legal
7. Secretarial Science—Medical
8. Industrial Management
9. Aerospace Service Aide
10. Appliance Services
11. Audio-Visual Communications
12. Auto Body Mechanics
13. Construction Technology—Surveying
14. Electronics Equipment Repair
15. Farriery
16. Heavy Equipment Operator
17. Industrial Machine Tools
18. Industrial Arts
19. Machine Operator
20. Mechanical Technology
21. Professional Truck Driving
22. Dental Assisting Technology
23. Baking
24. Advanced Chef Training
25. Retail Meat Cutting
26. Pre-Technology—Developmental Studies
27. Pre-Technology—Pre-Health and Social Services

COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Degree Programs

1. Technical Writing
2. Architectural Assistant
3. Life Insurance
4. General Insurance
5. Industrial Management
6. Sales Engineering
7. Industrial Administration
8. Chemical Technology—Environmental Science
9. Construction Technology—Electron Microscopy
10. Mechanical Design
11. Medical Laboratory Technology—Electron Microscopy
12. Medical Laboratory Technology—Inhalation Therapy
13. Public Health Technology—Radiological Technology
14. Liberal Arts and Science—Biology
15. Library Technology—Medical

Certificate, Diploma and Non-Degree Programs

1. Landscape Development and Maintenance
2. Glass Engraving Technology
3. Elements of Accounting
4. Office Machine Operator
5. Management Institute
6. Retail Salesmanship
7. Professional Secretary
8. Executive Assisting—Stenography
9. Unit Record Systems Operator
10. Airframe and Power Plant Mechanics Refresher
11. Construction Technology
12. Data Processing—Systems Analysis
13. Design Drafting
14. Pre-Engineering Refresher Program
15. Industrial Technology
16. Essentials of Mathematics
17. Production Methods
18. Surveying
19. Television Technician
20. Medical Office Assistant
21. Nurses Aide
22. Nurse Refresher
23. Optometric Assistant
24. Trauma Course for Ambulance Drivers
25. Individual Studies
26. Special Studies
27. Child Care Training
28. Fire Control Science
29. Human Services

Source: LCER staff calculation from data provided by State University of New York, Office of Institutional Research, July 1972.

Appendix D

STATE AID FOR OPERATING EXPENSES PER FULL-TIME-EQUIVALANT STUDENT NEW YORK STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGES (Excluding New York City)

College	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	Increase 1966-67 – 1970-71 Amount	Percent
Adirondack	$275	$326	$352	$396	$581	$306	111.2
Auburn	241	268	288	330	421	180	74.6
Broome	352	355	395	455	577	225	63.9
Clinton	–	–	–	644	680	–	–
Columbia-Greene	–	–	–	689	766	–	–
Corning	315	372	400	423	523	208	66.0
Dutchess	376	391	427	476	650	274	72.8
Erie	217	268	332	406	435	218	100.4
Finger Lakes	–	1,138	562	453	667	–	–
Fulton-Montgomery	313	378	449	429	691	378	120.7
Genesee	–	434	462	427	621	–	–
Herkimer	–	488	358	382	530	–	–
Hudson Valley	230	301	332	396	569	339	147.3
Jamestown	291	342	342	320	422	131	45.0
Jefferson	292	346	356	377	431	139	47.6
Mohawk Valley	300	353	392	400	507	207	69.0
Monroe	345	395	418	421	621	276	80.0
Nassau	344	370	391	421	446	102	29.6
Niagara	281	350	384	444	565	284	101.0
North Country	–	–	413	512	696	–	–
Onondaga	223	264	387	404	500	277	124.2
Orange	336	401	128	513	668	332	98.8
Rockland	323	334	370	424	545	222	68.7
Schenectady	–	–	–	499	558	–	–
Suffolk	231	292	338	388	435	204	88.3
Sullivan	348	399	485	511	665	317	91.0
Tompkins-Cortland	–	–	681	494	542	–	–
Ulster	308	365	420	442	643	335	108.7
Westchester	237	231	255	341	478	241	101.6
Composite	$291	$337	$393	$419	$527	$236	81.1

Source: LCER staff calculation, June 1972.

Appendix E

DISTRIBUTION OF TWO-YEAR PUBLIC COLLEGE STUDENTS COUNTIES SPONSORING COMMUNITY COLLEGES

1968 – 1970

	Two Year Full Time Public College Enrollment (1968–1970)	Local Community College		Other Community College		Agricultural and Technical College		Full-Time Enrollment at Local Community College (1968–1970)	Non-Residents As A Percent Of Enrollment	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Broome	5,757	4,557	79	443	8	757	13	5,770	1,213	21
Cayuga (Auburn)[1]	2,542	2,045	80	179	7	318	13	4,797	2,752	57
Chautauqua (Jamestown)[2]	3,362	2,570	76	366	11	426	13	3,197	627	20
Clinton	937	439	47	267	28	231	25	550	111	20
Columbia[3]	736	203	28	393	53	140	19	470	60	13
Cortland[4]	1,151	498	43	389	34	264	23	1,127	205	18
Dutchess	4,438	3,990	90	152	3	296	7	5,837	1,847	32
Erie	13,523	7,670	57	3,849	28	2,004	15	8,918	1,248	14
Essex (North Country)[5]	761	315	42	276	36	170	22	1,602	801	50
Franklin (North Country)[5]	1,120	486	43	186	17	448	40	1,602	801	50
Fulton[6]	1,493	1,145	77	176	12	172	11	3,374	1,024	30
Genesee	1,510	1,035	69	197	13	278	18	3,404	2,369	70
Greene[3]	605	207	34	266	44	132	22	470	60	13
Herkimer	1,891	709	38	762	40	420	22	1,666	957	57
Jefferson	2,553	1,983	78	162	6	408	16	2,828	845	30
Monroe	13,335	10,989	82	680	5	1,666	13	13,145	2,156	16
Montgomery[6]	1,665	1,205	72	262	16	198	12	3,374	1,024	30
Nassau	29,266	18,121	62	3,155	11	7,990	27	19,607	1,486	8
Niagara	5,287	4,105	78	739	14	443	8	5,260	1,155	22
Oneida (Mohawk Valley)	5,413	2,623	49	1,416	26	1,374	25	5,283	2,660	50
Onondaga	8,461	4,679	55	2,252	27	1,530	18	5,664	965	17
Ontario (Finger Lakes)	1,856	825	45	546	29	485	26	1,652	827	50
Orange	4,611	3,957	86	337	7	317	7	5,427	1,470	27
Rensselaer (Hudson Valley)	3,326	2,959	89	119	4	248	7	11,591	8,632	75
Rockland	5,646	5,185	92	214	4	247	4	5,939	754	13
Schenectady	2,595	1,188	46	1,039	40	368	14	1,691	503	30
Steuben (Corning)[7]	3,020	2,023	67	161	5	836	24	5,781	3,758	65
Suffolk	17,901	12,406	69	1,291	7	4,204	23	12,857	451	4
Sullivan	1,559	803	52	522	33	234	15	3,009	2,206	73
Tompkins[4]	1,107	424	38	366	33	317	29	1,127	205	18
Ulster	3,456	2,597	75	628	18	231	7	3,299	702	21
Warren (Adirondack)[8]	1,092	763	70	168	15	161	15	2,632	1,220	46
Washington (Adirondack)[8]	1,009	649	64	162	16	198	20	2,632	1,220	46
Westchester	7,970	5,309	66	1,812	23	849	11	6,319	1,010	16

*Clinton, Columbia, Greene and Schenectady county enrollment data for 1969 and 1970 only.

[1] Sponsored by Board of Education of the Enlarged Auburn City School District.

[2] Sponsored by City Council of the City of Jamestown.

[3] Co-sponsors a Community College.

[4] Co-sponsors a Community College.

[5] Co-sponsors a Community College.

[6] Co-sponsors a Community College.

[7] Sponsored by Corning-Painted Post Area School District.

[8] Co-sponsors a Community College.

Source: State University of New York, Office of Institutional Research, *Geographic Origin of Students*, Fall 1968, Fall 1969 and Fall 1970.

Appendix F

SUMMARY DATA OF PROJECTS COMPLETED AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES

1960 — February 16, 1972
(Excluding Residential Space)

College	Project	Construction Start/Completion Date	Cost Per Gross Sq. Ft.	Cost Per Net Assignable Sq. Ft.	Gross Area by Sq. Ft.
Alfred	Library and Admin. Bldg.*	7/64-10/65	$28.15	$41.27	45,925
	Science and Educ. Bldg.* Science	9/65-8/67	27.42	42.39	102,704
	Educ.	9/65-11/66			
	Student Activity	12/65-8/68	30.49	39.34	64,000
	Service Group	4/65-7/66	27.10	33.92	19,739
	Industrial Engineering	12/66-1/69	26.14	38.91	114,830
	Dairy Barn Group	3/64-12/64	24.67	28.90	13,823
	Infirmary	12/68-7/70	56.69	82.67	6,932
	Agricultural Lab	4/69-1/72	48.06	63.69	58,656
				Total	427,609
Canton	General Education & Student Activities Bldg.* Educ.	4/66-1/68	26.07	61.48	107,660
	S. A.	4/66-12/68			
	Indust. Tech. & Service Bldgs.	5/66-12/67	24.71	32.28	97,976
	Library & Admin. Bldg.* Library	4/66-11/67	25.13	36.48	43,952
	Admin.	4/66-9/67			
	Gymnasium	5/66-1/68	29.92	37.80	39,268
				Total	290,864
Cobleskill	Classroom/Lab/Library	3/63-7/64	24.51	38.53	58,904
	Student Activities	10/63-1/65	25.37	35.28	98,185
	Dairy Barn Group	9/64-12/65	30.81	43.47	28,832
	Indust. & Tech. Bldg.	6/65-12/66	24.69	27.98	37,752
	Administration	11/67-4/69	31.93	53.77	29,912
	Classroom/Lab	11/68-1/71	30.68	54.18	56,380
	Soils and Flowers Grading	10/70-12/71	31.45	61.50	17,777
				Total	288,722
Delhi	Library/Classroom/Lab	4/63-8/64	$29.07	$40.60	47,097
	Industrial Technology	7/63-8/64	23.30	29.81	41,151
	Student Activities	7/63-12/64	24.19	35.46	63,039
	Service Group	6/65-8/66	26.35	29.86	13,661
	Infirmary	3/70-6/71	94.19	100.25	7,548
	Farm Group	12/68-7/70	32.49	44.18	27,758
				Total	200,256
Farmingdale	Library/Classroom/Lab	2/63-11/64	20.48	30.57	81,362
	Student Activity	2/64-8/65	24.96	37.14	70,123
	Classroom & Lab Administration 2 bldgs.*	12/65-1/68	37.20	52.48	90,618
	Service Group	3/67-6/68	28.61	32.50	19,292
	Administration	12/65-1/68	37.29	–	28,634
	Infirmary	11/68-12/69	63.51	101.42	5,527
	Farm Group I	6/70-10/71	34.55	45.91	28,829
				Total	322,383
Morrisville	Industrial Technology	3/63-7/64	22.31	30.62	58,200
	Library/Classroom/Lab	3/63-5/64	22.30	31.26	63,413
	Administration	10/69-10/71	38.79	68.51	25,520
	Student Activity	7/68-8/71	36.34	58.50	74,295
	Infirmary	3/69-11/71	71.81	134.44	8,740
	Dairy Lab	8/66-6/67	56.45	81.68	5,314
	Wood Technology	2/63-10/63	34.70	45.02	14,265
				Total	247,807

*Funded jointly.

Source: Office for Campus Development, State University of New York, May 1972.

Appendix G

DORMITORY PROJECT COSTS PER BED OF FACILITIES BUILT SINCE 1960 AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES

Campus	Facility	Start Completion Dates	Number of Beds	Cost Per Bed
Alfred	Dorm XIII	1970 72	470	$5,370
Canton	Dorm X & VIII	1965 67	648	5,466
	Dorm XIII	1967 68	216	7,093
Cobleskill	Dorm VIII & X	1965 66	450	5,009
	Dorm XIII	1969 72	1,032	8,609
Delhi	Dorm V	1961 62	400	3,753
	Dorm VIII	1965 66	212	5,368
	Dorm X	1965 67	200	5,270
	Dorm XII & XIII	1968 70	470	5,821
Farmingdale	Dorm XII	1968 70	316	5,856
	Dorm XIII	1968 70	316	7,049
Morrisville	Dorm V	1961 62	400	3,753
	Dorm VIII	1964 65	400	5,125
	Dorm X	1966 67	428	4,799
	Dorm XIII	1968 70	440	6,227
			6,348	

Source: State University of New York, Office of Campus Development, May 8, 1972.

Appendix H

SUMMARY OF TEACHING-RELATED, RESIDENTIAL & AGRICULTURAL SPACE AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES

	Teaching Related Facilities				Residential Facilities			Agricultural Facilities			
Campus	Acres	No. of Bldgs.		Net Sq. Ft.	No. of Bldgs.	No. of Beds	Dining Hall Seats	Agric. Acreage	No. of Bldgs.	Gross Sq. Ft	Net Sq. Ft
Alfred	205	26	561,930	404,143	18	1,664	1,450	705	15	50,267	47,801
Canton	382	18	292,560	204,292	10	864	500	364	11	44,097	40,401
Cobleskill	100	14	323,958	221,384	14	1,845	850	415	9	78,661	59,451
Delhi	172	28	274,268	205,494	12	1,238	696	236	3	48,452	32,546
Farmingdale	298	16	491,377	368,467	7	1,132	800	129	4	32,133	24,840
Morrisville	113	20	431,412	293,072	11	1,826	750	376	5	31,647	29,146
Total	1,227	106	2,375,505	1,696,692	72	9,569	5,046	2,285	47	277,257	234,275

Source: Office for Campus Development, State University of New York, May 1972.

Appendix I

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL FACILITIES FISCAL DATA FOR 29 COMMUNITY COLLEGES

As of March 1, 1972

Campus	Total Value of Land and Buildings	Value of Construction Completed Since 1960	Under Construction As of March 1, 1972	State Aid Payments to Community College 1955-56 – 1971-72	Federal Aid payment 1964-65 – 1970-71
Adirondack	$ 4,525,000	$ 4,525,000	$ –	$ 1,706,686	$ –
Auburn	4,248,000	4,023,694	–	1,938,272	–
Broome	6,394,104	2,599,500	[c] 2,000,000	4,395,321	–
Clinton	–	–	–	52,673	–
Columbia-Greene	50,000 [c]	–	–	269,672 [b]	–
Corning*	7,851,000	7,064,018	398,000	3,825,010 [a]	374,058
Dutchess	8,042,000	3,456,536	–	4,455,063	–
Erie*	15,427,000	7,273,000	–	6,615,888	2,325,910
Finger Lakes	569,000	–	–	529,874	–
Fulton-Montgomery*	7,700,000	7,700,000	–	2,785,159	2,337,533
Genesee	11,600,000	11,600,000	–	5,652,242	–
Herkimer*	7,700,000	7,700,000	–	3,160,994	1,091,467
Hudson Valley*	9,415,000	4,223,652	–	4,478,435	468,652
Jamestown*	7,381,000	6,740,382	–	3,005,898	1,100,460
Jefferson*	3,549,000	3,452,891	–	1,364,885	763,780
Mohawk*	11,977,000	4,125,638	–	5,023,380	1,450,087
Monroe*	24,405,000	23,405,418	–	11,769,468	1,346,554
Nassau	30,000,000	–	–	5,150,680	–
Niagara*	150,000 [d]	–	24,756,000	8,230,677 [a]	2,000,000
North Country	1,084,000	–	–	489,046	–
Onondaga*	2,000,000	–	17,000,000	5,726,619 [a]	1,438,000
Orange	3,500,000	–	9,400,000	1,771,520	–
Rockland*	3,189,000	–	24,833,000	9,413,666 [a]	2,000,000
Schenectady	3,618,000	3,618,000	–	1,681,599	–
Suffolk*	18,600,000	16,890,000	3,500,000	10,765,790 [a]	836,157
Sullivan	870,000	–	12,710,714	3,226,654 [a]	–
Tompkins-Cortland	1,016,000 [e]	–	–	627,702	–
Ulster*	3,000,000	2,794,038	4,720,000	3,288,660 [a]	–
Westchester	13,100,000	8,220,434	–	5,841,109	–
Total	$210,960,104	$129,412,201	$99,317,714	$117,242,642	$17,532,658

*Received Federal aid for capital purposes, including nursing grants and Applachia funds.

[a]Includes partial reimbursement to local sponsor for expenditures made for facilities under construction and/or renovation.

[b]Reimbursement for capital equipment acquisition and renovation for former supermarket and renovation of donated former grammar school.

[c]Value of renovated former supermarket only.

[d]Land value only.

[e]Includes temporary and permanent campus sites and equipment for both.

Source: Community College Finance Office and Office for Campus Development/Office of Community College Facilities Planning, State University of New York, May 1972.

Appendix J

COSTS PER GROSS SQUARE FOOT OF FACILITIES – COMMUNITY COLLEGES (Excluding New York City)

Completed Since 1960

Campus	Building Project	Project Costs Per Gross Square Foot	Construction Costs Per Gross Square Foot	Start/ Completion Dates
Adirondack	New Campus, 7 Buildings	$24.91	$19.60	1965-1967
Auburn	Library	15.10	14.08	1963-1964
	Health, Business and Technology	33.53	27.27	1969-1970
	Bookstore	44.51	29.08	January 1971-August 1971
Broome	Library	37.97	26.30	1966-1968
	Instruction Building	20.94	17.85	1961-1963
Corning	Nursing Science and Technology Building	40.98	28.09	1968-1970
	New Campus	26.28	23.10	1962-1964
Dutchess	Physical Education	37.45	31.80	1964-1966
	Library	46.16	31.00	1964-1966
Erie	Campus Expansion	35.65	29.30	1967-1969
Fulton-Montgomery	New Campus	39.75	26.65	1967-1969
Hudson Valley	Library	37.20	24.95	1968-1970
	Classroom Building	23.45	13.75	1964-1965
Jamestown	General Building	35.89	18.10	1961-1963
	Library-Learning Center	38.21	35.08	1970-1971
	Science, Engineering and Arts	41.84	27.51	1966-1968
Jefferson	New Campus – Phase I	27.15	19.00	1964-1965
	New Campus – Phase II	26.18	20.35	1966-1967
Mohawk Valley	Library Academic Building	$41.84	$33.00	1967-1969
Monroe	New Campus	35.24	23.18	1965-1968
Onondaga	Service Building	54.11	44.30	1960-1970
Schenectady	Acquisition and Conversion of Hotel	28.01	10.00	1968-1970
Suffolk County	Gymnasium	46.25	23.10	1963-1965
	Humanities Building	35.29	23.90	1964-1966
	Technology Building	40.42	25.20	1968-1970
	Science Building	40.32	32.30	1967-1969
	Library	34.19	28.36	1966-1968
	Student Center	32.38	26.79	1966-1967
Ulster	New Campus – Phase I	29.17	23.40	1965-1967
Westchester	Library	34.83	24.70	1966-1968
	Classroom Building	29.81	24.30	1965-1966
	Physical Education Building	31.59	21.90	1963-1964
	Student Center	37.41	23.50	1961-1963
	Engineering Technology Building	29.75	18.10	1960-1962

Source: Compiled by LCER staff based on information prepared by the Office for Campus Development, Director of Community College Facilities Planning, State University of New York, February 16, 1972. Costs are those at date of completion.

Appendix K

NET ASSIGNABLE SQUARE FEET
AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES

Fall, 1970

College	Net Assignable Square Feet	Percent of Total By Room Type								Net Assignable Square Feet Per FTE Student
		Class-Rooms	Labs	Offices	Study	Special Use	General Use	Support	Medical Care	
Alfred	497,312	8.5	41.3	12.0	3.4	15.4	12.7	6.7	--	135.9
Canton	253,105	6.6	26.7	13.8	5.4	29.2	8.5	9.8	--	128.3
Cobleskill	244,934	8.7	25.0	18.3	2.7	30.2	10.3	6.8	--	123.0
Delhi	252,780	5.5	27.0	15.2	3.5	24.5	7.9	13.7	2.7	117.8
Farmingdale	374,511	12.6	34.1	15.7	5.0	13.2	12.5	6.9	--	50.9
Morrisville	253,848	10.2	42.8	10.8	4.2	19.7	5.9	6.4	--	110.0
Composite	1,876,490	8.9	34.0	13.8	4.0	20.6	10.2	8.1	.4	96.5

Classrooms - includes rooms classified as only classroom and classroom service areas.

Labs - includes class labs, special class labs, individual study labs, and non-class labs as well as the service rooms for each of these room types.

Offices - includes offices, conference rooms and their service areas.

Special Use - includes armories, athletic and spectator facilities, audio-visual, radio and television areas, non-medical clinical areas, demonstration and field service facilities, and their service area.

General Use - includes assembly rooms, exhibition areas, food service areas, student health facilities, lounges, merchandising areas, recreation areas, and their service areas.

Support - includes data processing facilities, shops, storage areas, vehicle storage, central food stores, central laundry facilities and their service areas.

Source: State University of New York, Office of Institutional Research, Report Number 25, March 1972.

Appendix L

NET ASSIGNABLE SQUARE FEET
COMMUNITY COLLEGES (Excluding New York City)

Fall, 1970

College	Net Assignable Square Feet	Percent of Total By Room Type								Net Assignable Square Feet Per FTE Student
		Class Rooms	Labs	Offices	Study	Special Use	General Use	Support	Medical Care	
Adirondack	116,383	16.8	17.7	12.6	9.8	18.1	17.9	6.8	--	115.8
Auburn	110,281	21.2	26.0	13.3	11.5	10.9	17.1	--	--	53.9
Broome	176,611	14.4	31.8	14.4	16.6	9.7	9.7	3.4	--	61.9
Clinton	27,300	10.6	10.6	27.2	11.9	1.5	34.8	3.4	--	65.9
Columbia-Greene	16,557	15.2	18.0	20.9	15.6	22.0	8.3	--	--	45.9
Finger Lakes	30,767	36.4	15.6	29.5	7.7	--	10.5	.3	--	38.4
Corning	153,555	18.2	23.7	14.1	8.6	12.2	14.0	9.2	--	65.8
Dutchess	154,094	11.0	21.0	12.7	11.3	22.1	14.3	.2	.4	58.3
Erie	398,670	12.4	27.5	10.3	8.1	10.1	27.4	4.4	--	89.7
Fulton-Montgomery	131,130	14.0	12.8	14.3	18.6	22.7	13.7	3.9	--	119.6
Genesee	28,870	18.2	23.8	29.4	14.4	--	13.7	.5	--	20.9
Herkimer	22,041	20.5	17.7	23.7	15.2	--	22.9	--	--	34.1
Hudson Valley	209,541	18.3	37.4	15.0	2.1	15.5	9.4	2.3	--	47.4
Jamestown	100,121	21.1	21.8	15.1	7.8	14.7	19.5	--	--	60.6
Jefferson	106,789	10.4	10.6	11.0	14.3	20.4	16.6	16.7	--	91.3
Mohawk Valley	156,525	21.0	21.0	19.0	11.5	10.9	13.9	2.7	--	65.2
Monroe	397,739	14.3	23.6	17.6	8.2	13.8	18.1	4.4	--	70.8
Nassau	461,931	13.1	12.8	20.6	3.8	13.6	15.4	20.7	--	43.3
Niagara	60,703	23.4	28.3	23.5	7.6	1.1	12.4	3.7	--	27.8
North Country	31,615	19.1	7.9	21.4	9.0	18.4	19.7	4.5	--	43.8
Onondaga	71,725	26.7	29.5	20.2	5.8	1.9	8.4	4.4	3.1	26.9
Orange	111,563	19.4	32.1	16.9	7.8	10.5	13.3	--	--	44.1
Rockland	100,377	29.1	15.7	19.3	6.5	12.8	10.9	5.7	--	30.8
Schenectady	73,722	21.9	23.3	20.2	15.0	.3	17.0	2.3	--	54.1
Suffolk	345,674	22.0	20.4	15.0	12.5	12.4	12.3	5.4	--	52.9
Sullivan	51,120	26.6	19.4	18.6	9.8	10.8	12.3	2.5	--	46.0
Tompkins Cortland	28,161	31.5	18.0	23.6	13.7	.4	12.8	--	--	39.1
Ulster	75,397	26.9	31.0	18.7	14.0	1.0	6.9	1.5	--	50.3
Westchester	212,124	14.4	27.4	14.6	12.0	15.6	11.1	4.9	--	63.7
Composite	3,955,086	17.3	22.6	16.3	9.5	12.5	15.4	6.3	.1	50.7

Source: State University of New York, Office of Institutional Research, Report Number 25, March 1972.

Appendix M

COMMUNITY COLLEGE SUMMARIES

Adirondack Community College

The first year of student enrollment at this college was 1960-61. The co-sponsors are Washington and Warren counties. This is a "Full-Opportunity" college.

Enrollment: From 1966-67 through 1970-71, full-time equivalent enrollment increased by 11 percent from 896 to 998 students. In the fall of 1968, 53 percent of full-time students attending this college were residents of the co-sponsors' counties. In comparison, in the fall of 1970, 55 percent were residents and 45 percent were non-residents. For the five-year period 1966-67 through 1970-71, total full-time equivalent enrollment was 5,046 students.

Expenditures: During 1966-67, expenditures totaled $785,396. In comparison, total expenditures for 1970-71 increased by 97 percent to $1,550,052 with the greatest increases in maintenance and operations which increased 181 percent and employee benefits which increased 143 percent. In 1970-71, the distribution of expenses was: instruction, 50 percent; maintenance and operations, 12 percent; administration, nine percent; employee benefits, 15 percent; "other" expenses, 14 percent. For the five-year period expenditures totaled $5,960,450.

Expenditures per full-time equivalent student increased from $877 in 1966-67 to $1,553 in 1970-71 for an increase of $676 or 77 percent.

Revenues: In 1966-67, revenues totaled $917,272 received as follows: New York State, $249,487 (27 percent); students, $274,962 (30 percent); sponsor, $353,512 (39 percent; revenues from other sources totaled $39,311 (four percent). From 1966-67 to 1970-71, annual revenues increased by 56 percent to a balance of $1,434,284 of which 40 percent was received from the State while 24 percent and 29 percent respectively was received from the sponsor and the students.

In terms of enrollment, State aid increased from $275 per FTE for 1966-67 to $581 per FTE for 1970-71 for an increase of $306 or 111 percent.

For the five-year period revenues totaled $5,871,424.

Capital Facilities: The physical plant as of February 16, 1972 represents a total cost of $4,525,000. The State's cost for facilities was approximately $2,262,500.

Auburn Community College

The first year of student enrollment at this college was 1953-54. The sponsor is the Board of Education of the Auburn Enlarged City District, located in Cayuga County. This is a "Full-Opportunity" college.

Enrollment: From 1966-67 through 1970-71, full-time equivalent enrollment increased by 24 percent from 1,712 to 2,128 students. In the fall of 1968, 40 percent of FTE students attending this college were residents of the sponsor's county. In comparison, in the fall of 1970, 42 percent were residents and 58 percent were non-residents. For the five year period, total FTE enrollment was 9,544 students.

Expenditures: During 1966-67, expenditures totaled $1,302,357. In comparison, total expenditures for 1970-71 increased by 80 percent to $2,346,025 with the greatest increases in employee benefits which increased by 122 percent and maintenance and operations which increased 81 percent. In 1970-71, the distribution of expenses was: instruction, 61 percent; maintenance and operations, six percent; administration, nine percent; employee benefits, 13 percent; "other" expenses, 11 percent. For the five-year period expenditures totaled $8,849,684.

Expenditures per FTE student increased from $761 in 1966-67 to $1,102 in 1970-71 for an increase of $341 or 45 percent.

Revenues: In 1966-67, revenues totaled $1,335,767 received as follows: New York State, $423,597 (33 percent); students $419,945 (31 percent); sponsor $449,660 (33 percent); revenues from other sources totaled $42,565 (three percent). From 1966-67 to 1970-71 annual revenues increased by 86 percent to a balance of $2,486,222 of which 36 percent was received from the State while 29 percent and 33 percent respectively was received from the sponsor and the students.

In terms of enrollment, State aid increased from $241 per FTE for 1966-67 to $421 per FTE for 1970-71 for an increase of $180 or 75 percent.

For the five-year period, revenues totaled $8,549,559.

Capital Facilities: The physical plant as of February 16, 1972 represents a total cost of $4,248,000. The State's cost for this college's facilities was approximately $2,124,000.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE SUMMARIES

Broome Community College

The first year of student enrollment at this college was 1946-47. The sponsor of this community college is Broome County. This is a "Full-Opportunity" college.

Enrollment: From 1966-67 through 1970-71, FTE enrollment increased by 39 percent from 2,210 to 3,076 students. In the fall of 1968, 75 percent of FTE students attending this college were residents of the sponsor's county. In comparison, in the fall of 1970, 82 percent were residents and 18 percent were non-residents. For the five-year period, total FTE enrollment was 12,963 students.

Expenditures: During 1966-67, expenditures totaled $2,600,706. In comparison, total expenditures for 1970-71 increased by 74 percent to $4,535,337 with the greatest increases in maintenance and operations which increased by 156 percent and employee benefits which increased 126 percent. In 1970-71, the distribution of expenses was: instruction, 60 percent; maintenance and operations, seven percent; administration, nine percent; employee benefits, 15 percent; "other" expenses, nine percent. For the five-year period, expenditures totaled $16,813,293. Expenditures per FTE student increased from $1,177 in 1966-67 to $1,474 in 1970-71 for an increase of $297 or 25 percent.

Revenues: In 1966-67, revenues totaled $2,586,906 received as follows: New York State, $816,905 (32 percent); students, $697,638 (26 percent); sponsor, $882,629 (34 percent); revenues from other sources, $189,734 (eight percent). From 1966-67 to 1970-71, annual revenues increased by 67 percent to a balance of $4,334,575 of which 41 percent was received from the State while 30 percent and 27 percent respectively was received from the sponsor and the students.

In terms of enrollment, State aid increased from $352 per FTE for 1966-67 to $577 per FTE for 1970-71 for an increase of $225 or 64 percent.

For the five-year period, revenues totaled $16,643,521.

Capital Facilities: The physical plant as of February 16, 1972, represents a total cost of $6,394,104. The State's cost for this college's facilities was approximately $3,197,052. It is estimated that facilities currently under construction will cost $2,000,000 of which the State's share should approximate $1,000,000.

Clinton Community College

The first year of students enrollment at this college was 1969-70. The sponsor of this community college is Clinton County. This is a "Full-Opportunity" college.

Enrollment: From 1969-70 through 1970-71, FTE enrollment increased by 90 percent from 229 to 434 students. In the fall of 1969, 82 percent of FTE students attending this college were residents of the sponsor's county. In comparison, in the fall of 1970, 79 percent were residents and 21 percent were non-residents. For the two-year period, total full-time equivalent enrollment was 663 students.

Expenditures: During 1969-70, expenditures totaled $457,644. In comparison, total expenditures for 1970-71 increased by 65 percent to $756,847 with the greatest increases in employee benefits which increased by 296 percent and instruction which increased 142 percent. In 1970-71, the distribution of expenses was: instruction, 40 percent; maintenance and operations, 14 percent; administration, ten percent; employee benefits, 15 percent; "other" expenses, 21 percent. For the five-year period, expenditures totaled $1,388,770.

Expenditures per FTE decreased from $1,998 in 1969-70 to $1,744 in 1970-71 for a decrease of $254 or 13 percent.

Revenues: In 1969-70, revenues totaled $490,178 received as follows: New York State, $147,542 (30 percent); students, $85,115 (17 percent); sponsor, $242,504 (50 percent); revenues from other sources totaled $15,017 (three percent). From 1969-70 to 1970-71, annual revenues increased by 42 percent to a balance of $698,404 of which 42 percent was received from the State while 33 percent and 22 percent respectively was received from the sponsor and the students.

In terms of enrollment, State aid increased from $644 per FTE for 1969-70 to $680 per FTE for 1970-71 for an increase of $36 or six percent.

For the five-year period, revenues totaled $1,475,452.

Capital Facilities: Clinton Community College's physical plant as of February 16, 1972 is rented at an annual cost of $33,292.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE SUMMARIES

Columbia—Greene Community College

The first year of student enrollment at this college was 1969-70. The co-sponsors of this community college are Columbia and Greene counties. This is a "Full-Opportunity" college.

Enrollment: From 1969-70 through 1970-71, FTE enrollment increased by 66 percent from 200 to 331 students. In the fall of 1969, 89 percent of FTE students attending this college were residents of the co-sponsors' counties. In comparison, in the fall of 1970, 86 percent were residents and 14 percent were non-residents. For the two-year period 1969-70 through 1970-71, total FTE enrollment was 531 students.

Expenditures: During 1969-70, expenditures totaled $421,011. In comparison, total expenditures for 1970-71 increased by 55 percent to $654,191 with the greatest increases in instruction which increased by 63 percent and maintenance and operations which increased 62 percent. In 1970-71 the distribution of expenses was: instruction, 35 percent; maintenance and operations, six percent; administration, 21 percent; employee benefits, 13 percent; "other" expenses, 25 percent. For the four-year period 1967-68 through 1970-71, expenditures totaled $1,222,141.

Expenditures per FTE decreased from $2,105 in 1969-70 to $1,976 in 1970-71 for a decrease per FTE of $129 or six percent.

Revenues: In 1969-70, revenues totaled $443,328 received as follows: New York State, $137,816 (31 percent); students, $85,525 (19 percent); sponsor $212,424 (48 percent); revenues from other sources, $7,563 (two percent). From 1969-70 to 1970-71, annual revenues increased by 67 percent to a balance of $740,381 of which 34 percent was received from the State while 42 percent and 21 percent respectively was received from the sponsor and the students.

In terms of enrollment, State aid increased from $689 per FTE for 1969-70 to $766 per FTE for 1970-71 for an increase of $77 or 11 percent.

For the four-year period 1967-68 through 1970-71 revenues totaled $1,382,656.

Capital Facilities: Columbia-Greene Community College's physical plant as of February 16, 1972, represents a total cost of $50,000. The State's cost for this college's facilities was approximately $25,000.

Corning Community College

The first year of student enrollment at this college was 1956-57. The sponsor of Corning Community College is the Corning-Painted Post Area School District in Steuben County. This is a "Full-Opportunity" college.

Enrollment: From 1966-67 through 1970-71, FTE enrollment increased by 33 percent from 1,872 to 2,498 students. In the fall of 1968, 33 percent of FTE students attending this college were residents of the sponsor's county. In comparison, in the fall of 1970, 38 percent were residents and 62 percent were non-residents. For the five-year period total FTE enrollment was 10,880 students.

Expenditures: During 1966-67, expenditures totaled $1,928,388. In comparison, total expenditures for 1970-71 increased by 84 percent to $3,550,029 with the greatest increases in employee benefits which increased by 139 percent and instruction which increased 84 percent. In 1970-71, the distribution of expenses was: instruction, 49 percent; maintenance and operations, ten percent; administration, 11 percent; employee benefits, 12 percent; "other" expenses, 18 percent. For the five-year period, expenditures totaled $13,791,676.

Expenditures per FTE student increased from $1,030 in 1966-67 to $1,421 in 1970-71 for an increase of $391 or 38 percent.

Revenues: In 1966-67, revenues totaled $1,974,429 received as follows: New York State, $639,371 (33 percent); students, $611,532 (31 percent); sponsor, $662,629 (33 percent); revenues from other sources, $60,897 (three percent). From 1966-67 to 1970-71, annual revenues increased by 82 percent to a balance of $3,592,427 of which 36 percent was received from the State while 31 percent and 27 percent respectively was received from the sponsor and the students.

In terms of enrollment, State aid increased from $315 per FTE for 1966-67 to $523 per FTE for 1970-71 for an increase of $208 or 66 percent.

For the five-year period, revenues totaled $13,956,597.

Capital Facilities: The physical plant as of February 16, 1972 represents a total cost of $7,851,000. The State's cost for this college's facilities was approximately $3,738,471. It is estimated that facilities currently under construction will cost $398,000 of which the State's share should approximate $199,000.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE SUMMARIES

Community College of the Finger Lakes

The first year of student enrollment at this college was 1967-68. The sponsor of Community College of the Finger Lakes is Ontario County. This is a "Full-Opportunity" college.

Enrollment: From 1967-68 through 1970-71, FTE enrollment increased by 856 percent from 88 to 841 students. In the fall of 1968, 47 percent of FTE students attending this college were residents of the sponsor's county. In comparison, in the fall of 1970, 52 percent were residents and 48 percent were non-residents. For the four-year period 1967-68 through 1970-71, total FTE enrollment was 2,105 students.

Expenditures: During 1967-68 expenditures totaled $309,790. In comparison, total expenditures for 1970-71 increased by 363 percent to $1,434,127 with the greatest increases in employee benefits which increased by 613 percent and administration which increased 152 percent. In 1970-71, the distribution of expenses was: instruction, 46 percent; maintenance and operations, ten percent; administration, 12 percent; employee benefits, 13 percent; "other" expenses, 19 percent. For the four-year period 1967-68 through 1970-71, expenditures totaled $3,567,265.

Expenditures per FTE student decreased from $3,520 in 1967-68 to $1,705 in 1970-71 for a decrease of $1,815 or 52 percent.

Revenues: In 1967-68, revenues totaled $252,899 received as follows: New York State, $100,114 (40 percent); students, $26,851 (11 percent); sponsor, $116,487 (46 percent); revenues from other sources, $9,447 (three percent). From 1967-68 to 1970-71, annual revenues increased by 489 percent to a balance of $1,490,112 of which 38 percent was received from the State while 38 percent and 22 percent respectively was received from the sponsor and the students.

In terms of enrollment, State aid decreased from $1,138 per FTE for 1967-68 to $667 per FTE for 1970-71 for a decrease of $471 or 41 percent.

For the four-year period 1967-68 through 1970-71, revenues totaled $3,641,509.

Capital Facilities: The physical plant as of February 16, 1972 represents a total cost of $569,000. The State's cost for this college's facilities was approximately $284,500. This college is currently renting certain facilities at an annual cost of $27,100.

Dutchess Community College

The first year of student enrollment at this college was 1958-59. The sponsor is Dutchess County. This is a "Full-Opportunity" college.

Enrollment: From 1966-67 through 1970-71, FTE enrollment increased by 29 percent from 2,195 to 2,842 students. In the fall of 1968, 64 percent of FTE students attending this college were residents of the sponsor's county. In comparison, in the fall of 1970, 72 percent were residents and 28 percent were non-residents. For the five-year period, total FTE enrollment was 12,786 students.

Expenditures: During 1966-67, expenditures totaled $2,707,045. In comparison, total expenditures for 1970-71 increased by 75 percent to $4,738,148 with the greatest increases in employee benefits which increased by 85 percent and maintenance and operations which increased 76 percent. In 1970-71, the distribution of expenses was: instruction, 55 percent; maintenance and operations, 11 percent; administration, eight percent; employee benefits, 12 percent; "other" expenses, 14 percent. For the five-year period, expenditures totaled $17,677,157.

Expenditures per FTE student increased from $1,233 in 1966-67 to $1,667 in 1970-71 for an increase of $434 or 35 percent.

Revenues: In 1966-67, revenues totaled $2,656,774 received as follows: New York State, $870,586 (33 percent); students $763,320 (29 percent); sponsor, $881,881 (33 percent); revenues from other sources, $140,987 (five percent). From 1966-67 to 1970-71, annual revenues increased by 84 percent to a balance of $4,886,628 of which 38 percent was received from the State while 35 percent and 25 percent respectively was received from the sponsor and the students.

In terms of enrollment, State aid increased from $376 per FTE for 1966-67 to $650 per FTE for 1970-71 for an increase of $274 or 73 percent.

For the five-year period, revenues totaled $17,932,010.

Capital Facilities: The physical plant as of February 16, 1972, represents a total cost of $8,042,000. The State's cost for this college's facilities was approximately $4,021,000.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE SUMMARIES

Erie Community College

The first year of student enrollment at this school was 1946. The sponsor is Erie County. This is not a "Full-Opportunity" college.

Enrollment: From 1966-67 through 1970-71, FTE enrollment increased by 15 percent from 3,908 to 4,512 students. In the fall of 1968, 82 percent of FTE students attending this college were residents of the sponsor's county. In comparison, in the fall of 1970, 89 percent were residents and 11 percent were non-residents. For the five-year period, total FTE enrollment was 19,832 students.

Expenditures: During 1966-67, expenditures totaled $2,913,897. In comparison, total expenditures for 1970-71 increased by 114 percent to $6,229,418 with the greatest increases being noted for employee benefits which increased by 204 percent and maintenance and operations which increased 139 percent. In 1970-71, the distribution of expenses was: instruction, 58 percent; maintenance and operations, 11 percent; administration, five percent; employee benefits, 13 percent; "other" expenses, 13 percent. For the five-year period, expenditures totaled $21,355,136.

Expenditures per FTE student increased from $746 in 1966-67 to $1,381 in 1970-71 for an increase of $635 or 85 percent.

Revenues: In 1966-67, revenues totaled $2,893,924 received as follows: New York State, $906,761 (31 percent); students, $852,430 (29 percent); sponsor, $883,730 (31 percent); revenues from other sources, $251,003 (nine percent). From 1966-67 to 1970-71, annual revenues increased by 116 percent to a balance of $6,237,207 of which 31 percent was received from the State while 33 percent and 30 percent respectively was received from the sponsor and the students.

In terms of enrollment, State aid increased for $217 per FTE in 1966-67 to $435 per FTE in 1970-71 for an increase of $218 or 100 percent.

For the five-year period, revenues totaled $21,005,032.

Capital Facilities: The physical plant as of February 16, 1972, represents a total cost of $15,427,000. The State's cost for this college's facilities was approximately $6,550,545.

Fulton-Montgomery Community College

The first year of student enrollment at this college was 1964-65. The co-sponsors of this community college are Fulton and Montgomery counties. This is a "Full-Opportunity" college.

Enrollment: From 1966-67 through 1970-71, FTE enrollment increased by 49 percent from 776 to 1,158 students. In the fall of 1968, 68 percent of FTE students attending this college were residents of the co-sponsors' counties. In comparison, in the fall of 1970, 72 percent were residents and 28 percent were non-residents. For the five-year period, total FTE enrollment was 5,172 students.

Expenditures: During 1966-67, expenditures totaled $892,916. In comparison, total expenditures for 1970-71 increased by 134 percent to $2,091,968 with the greatest increases in maintenance and operation which increased by 358 percent and employee benefits which increased 232 percent. In 1970-71, the distribution of expenses was: instruction, 44 percent; maintenance and operations, 12 percent; administration, 12 percent; employee benefits, 14 percent; "other" expenses, 18 percent. For the five-year period, expenditures totaled $7,260,917.

Expenditures per FTE student increased from $1,151 in 1966-67 to $1,807 in 1970-71 for an increase of $656 or 57 percent.

Revenues: In 1966-67, revenues totaled $1,061,148 received as follows: New York State, $282,989 (27 percent); students, $285,947 (27 percent); sponsor, $408,510 (38 percent); revenues from other sources, $83,702 (eight percent). From 1966-67 to 1970-71, annual revenues increased by 96 percent to a balance of $2,080,082 of which 38 percent was received from the State while 34 percent and 23 percent respectively was received from the sponsor and the students.

In terms of enrollment, State aid increased from $313 per FTE for 1966-67 to $691 per FTE for 1970-71 for an increase of $378 or 121 percent.

For the five-year period, revenues totaled $7,048,016.

Capital Facilities: The physical plant as of February 16, 1972, represents a total cost of $7,700,000. The State's cost for this college's facilities was approximately $2,681,234.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE SUMMARIES

Genesee Community College

The first year of student enrollment at this college was 1967-68. The sponsor of this community college is Genesee County. This is a "Full-Opportunity" college.

Enrollment: From 1967-68 through 1970-71, FTE enrollment increased by 185 percent from 518 to 1,475 students. In the fall of 1968, 31 percent of FTE students attending this college were residents of the sponsor's county. In comparison, in the fall of 1970, 28 percent were residents and 72 percent were non-residents. For the four-year period 1967-68 through 1970-71, total FTE enrollment was 4,350 students.

Expenditures: During 1967-68, expenditures totaled $692,940. In comparison, total expenditures for 1970-71 increased by 252 percent to $2,441,382 with the greatest increase in instruction which increased by 325 percent and employee benefits which increased 303 percent. In 1970-71, the distribution of expenses was: instruction, 47 percent; maintenance and operations, 11 percent; administration, ten percent; employee benefits, 12 percent; "other" expenses, 20 percent. For the four-year period 1967-68 through 1970-71, expenditures totaled $6,571,451.

Expenditures per FTE student increased from $1,338 in 1967-68 to $1,655 in 1970-71 for an increase of $317 or 24 percent.

Revenues: In 1967-68, revenues totaled $690,147 received as follows: New York State, $225,053 (33 percent); students, $174,032 (25 percent); sponsor, $273,283 (39 percent); revenues from other sources, $17,779 (three percent). From 1967-68 to 1970-71, annual revenues increased by 265 percent to a balance of $2,522,040 of which 36 percent was received from the State while 34 percent and 24 percent respectively was received from the sponsor and the students.

In terms of enrollment, State aid increased from $434 per FTE for 1967-68 to $621 per FTE for 1970-71 for an increase of $187 or 43 percent.

For the four-year period of 1967-68 through 1970-71, revenues totaled $6,654,657.

Capital Facilities: The physical plant as of February 16, 1972, is rented at an annual cost of $182,925. It is estimated that facilities currently under construction will cost $11,600,000 of which the State's share should approximate $5,800,000.

Herkimer County Community College

The first year of student enrollment at this college was 1967-68. The sponsor is Herkimer County. This is a "Full-Opportunity" college.

Enrollment: From 1967-68 through 1970-71, FTE enrollment increased by 172 percent from 247 to 671 students. In the fall of 1968, 32 percent of FTE students attending this college were residents of the sponsor's county. In comparison, in the fall of 1970, 52 percent were residents and 48 percent were non-residents. For the four-year period 1967-68 through 1970-71, total FTE enrollment was 2,041 students.

Expenditures: During 1967-68, expenditures totaled $374,398. In comparison, total expenditures for 1970-71 increased by 146 percent to $921,005 with the greatest increases in instruction which increased by 269 percent and employee benefits which increased 218 percent. In 1970-71, the distribution of expenses was: instruction, 44 percent; maintenance and operations, five percent; administration, 12 percent; employee benefits, 14 percent; "other" expenses, 25 percent. For the four-year period 1967-68 through 1970-71, expenditures totaled $2,773,426.

Expenditures per FTE student decreased from $1,516 in 1967-68 to $1,373 in 1970-71 for a decrease of $143 or nine percent.

Revenues: In 1967-68, revenues totaled $392,545 received as follows: New York State, $120,596 (31 percent); students, $88,598 (23 percent); sponsor, $170,741 (43 percent); revenues from other sources, $12,610 (three percent). From 1967-68 to 1970-71, annual revenues increased by 134 percent to a balance of $917,233 of which 39 percent was received from the State while 29 percent and 29 percent respectively was received from the sponsor and the students.

In terms of enrollment, State aid increased from $488 per FTE for 1967-68 to $530 per FTE for 1970-71 for an increase of $42 or nine percent.

For the four-year period 1967-68 through 1970-71, revenues totaled $2,904,581.

Capital Facilities: The physical plant as of February 16, 1972 is being rented at an annual cost of $13,980. It is estimated that facilities currently under construction will cost $7,700,000 of which the State's share should approximate $3,313,418.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE SUMMARIES

Hudson Valley Community College

The first year of student enrollment at this college was 1953-54. The sponsor of Hudson Valley Community College is Rensselaer County. This is a "Full-Opportunity" college.

Enrollment: From 1966-67 through 1970-71, FTE enrollment increased by 29 percent from 3,502 to 4,507 students. In the fall of 1968, 24 percent of FTE students attending this college were residents of the sponsor's county. In comparison, in the fall of 1970, 28 percent were residents and 72 percent were non-residents. For the five-year period total FTE enrollment was 21,015 students.

Expenditures: During 1966-67, expenditures totaled $3,019,783. In comparison, total expenditures for 1970-71 increased by 123 percent to $6,747,186 with the greatest increases in maintenance and operations which increased by 191 percent and employee benefits which increased 172 percent. In 1970-71, the distribution of expenses was: instruction, 54 percent; maintenance and operations, 13 percent; administration, nine percent; employee benefits, 13 percent; "other" expenses, 11 percent. For the five-year period, expenditures totaled $23,865,570.

Expenditures per FTE student increased from $862 in 1966-67 to $1,497 in 1970-71 for an increase of $635 or 74 percent.

Revenues: In 1966-67, revenues totaled $2,913,565 received as follows: New York State, $809,396 (28 percent); students, $1,007,598 (34 percent); sponsor, $798,967 (28 percent); revenues from other sources, $297,604 (ten percent). From 1966-67 to 1970-71, annual revenues increased by 111 percent to a balance of $6,132,423 of which 42 percent was received from the State while 24 percent and 29 percent respectively was received from the sponsor and the students.

In terms of enrollment, State aid increased from $230 per FTE for 1966-67 to $596 per FTE for 1970-71 for an increase of $339 or 147 percent.

For the five-year period, revenues totaled $23,714,912.

Capital Facilities: The physical plant as of February 16, 1972, represents a total cost of $9,415,000. The State's cost for this college's facilities was approximately $4,473,174.

Jamestown Community College

The first year of student enrollment at this college was 1950-51. The sponsor is the City of Jamestown in Chautauqua County. This is a "Full-Opportunity" college.

Enrollment: From 1966-67 through 1970-71, FTE enrollment increased by 85 percent from 917 to 1,700 students. In the fall of 1968, 83 percent of FTE students attending this college were residents of the sponsor's county. In comparison, in the fall of 1970, 80 percent were residents and 20 percent were non-residents. For the five-year period, total FTE enrollment was 6,096 students.

Expenditures: During 1966-67, expenditures totaled $903,867. In comparison, total expenditures for 1970-71 increased by 110 percent to $1,895,303 with the greatest increases in maintenance and operations which increased by 171 percent and instruction which increased 105 percent. In 1970-71, the distribution of expenses was: instruction, 52 percent; maintenance and operations, 11 percent; administration, 12 percent; employee benefits, 11 percent; "other" expenses, 14 percent. For the five-year period, expenditures totaled $6,445,202.

Expenditures per FTE student increased from $986 in 1966-67 to $1,115 in 1970-71 for an increase of $129 or 13 percent.

Revenues: In 1966-67, revenues totaled $862,540 received as follows: New York State, $276,956 (32 percent); students, $238,490 (28 percent); sponsor, $269,709 (31 percent); revenues from other sources, $77,385 (nine percent). From 1966-67 to 1970-71, annual revenues increased by 116 percent to a balance of $1,864,335 of which 38 percent was received from the State while 27 percent and 31 percent respectively was received from the sponsor and the students.

In terms of enrollment, State aid increased from $291 per FTE for 1966-67 to $422 per FTE for 1970-71 for an increase of $131 or 45 percent.

For the five-year period, revenues totaled $6,578,445.

Capital Facilities: The physical plant as of February 16, 1972, represents a total cost of $7,381,000. The State's cost for this college's facilities was approximately $3,140,270.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE SUMMARIES

Jefferson Community College

The first year of student enrollment at this college was 1963-64. The sponsor is Jefferson County. This is not a "Full-Opportunity" college.

Enrollment: From 1966-67 through 1970-71, FTE enrollment increased by 58 percent from 778 to 1,228 students. In the fall of 1968, 69 percent of FTE students attending this college were residents of the sponsor's county. In comparison, in the fall of 1970, 73 percent were residents and 27 percent were non-residents. For the five-year period, total FTE enrollment was 5,067 students.

Expenditures: During 1966-67, expenditures totaled $787,101. In comparison, total expenditures for 1970-71 increased by 110 percent to $1,655,445 with the greatest increases in employee benefits which increased by 195 percent and maintenance and operations which increased 151 percent. In 1970-71, the distribution of expenses was: instruction, 47 percent; maintenance and operations, ten percent; administration, 11 percent; employee benefits, 13 percent; "other" expenses, 19 percent. For the five-year period, expenditures totaled $5,904,597.

Expenditures per FTE student increased from $1,012 in 1966-67 to $1,348 in 1970-71 for an increase of $336 or 33 percent.

Revenues: In 1966-67, revenues totaled $819,049 received as follows: New York State, $240,547 (29 percent); students, $234,554 (29 percent); sponsor, $265,023 (33 percent); revenues from other sources, $78,925 (nine percent). From 1966-67 to 1970-71, annual revenues increased by 95 percent to a balance of $1,600,045 of which 33 percent was received from the State while 32 percent and 30 percent respectively was received from the sponsor and the students.

In terms of enrollment, State aid increased from $292 per FTE for 1966-67 to $431 per FTE for 1970-71 for an increase of $139 or 48 percent.

For the five-year period, revenues totaled $5,882,637.

Capital Facilities: The physical plant as of February 16, 1972, represents a total cost of $3,549,000. The State's cost for this college's facilities was approximately $1,392,610.

Mohawk Valley Community College

The first year of student enrollment at this college was 1946-47. The sponsor is Oneida County. This is a "Full-Opportunity" college.

Enrollment: From 1966-67 through 1970-71, FTE enrollment increased by 41 percent from 2,259 to 3,194 students. In the fall of 1968, 46 percent of FTE students attending this college were residents of the sponsor's county. In comparison, in the fall of 1970, 55 percent were residents and 45 percent were non-residents. For the five-year period, total FTE enrollment was 13,020 students.

Expenditures: During 1966-67, expenditures totaled $2,140,414. In comparison, total expenditures for 1970-71 increased by 92 percent to $4,108,662 with the greatest increases in employee benefits which increased by 135 percent and maintenance and operations which increased 107 percent. In 1970-71, the distribution of expenses was: instruction, 45 percent; maintenance and operation, 13 percent; administration, ten percent; employee benefits, 14 percent; "other" expenses, 18 percent. For the five-year period, expenditures totaled $15,195,937.

Expenditures per FTE student increased from $948 in 1966-67 to $1,286 in 1970-71 for an increase of $338 or 36 percent.

Revenues: In 1966-67, revenues totaled $2,080,170 received as follows: New York State, $716,445 (34 percent); students, $611,277 (30 percent); sponsor, $722,429 (34 percent); revenues from other sources, $30,019 (two percent). From 1966-67 to 1970-71, annual revenues increased by 102 percent to a balance of $4,201,839 of which 39 percent was received from the State while 31 percent and 28 percent respectively was received from the sponsor and the students.

In terms of enrollment, State aid increased from $300 per FTE for 1966-67 to $507 per FTE for 1970-71 for an increase of $207 or 69 percent.

For the five-year period, revenues totaled $14,973,748.

Capital Facilities: The physical plant as of February 16, 1972, represents a total cost of $11,977,000. The State's cost for this college's facilities was approximately $5,263,456.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE SUMMARIES

Monroe Community College

The first year of student enrollment at this college was 1962-63. The sponsor is Monroe County. This is a "Full-Opportunity" college.

Enrollment: From 1966-67 through 1970-71, FTE enrollment increased by 110 percent from 2,855 to 6,005 students. In the fall of 1968, 79 percent of FTE students attending this college were residents of the sponsor's county. In comparison, in the fall of 1970, 89 percent were residents and 11 percent were non-residents. For the five-year period, total FTE enrollment was 22,679 students.

Expenditures: During 1966-67, expenditures totaled $3,473,370. In comparison, total expenditures for 1970-71 increased by 197 percent to $10,327,729 with the greatest increases in maintenance and operations which increased 701 percent and employee benefits which increased 208 percent. In 1970-71, the distribution of expenses was: instruction, 47 percent; maintenance and operations, 17 percent; administration, six percent; employee benefits, 13 percent; "other" expenses, 17 percent. For the five-year period, expenditures totaled $31,475,918.

Expenditures per FTE student increased from $1,217 in 1966-67 to $1,720 in 1970-71 for an increase of $503 or 41 percent.

Revenues: In 1966-67, revenues totaled $3,439,611 received as follows: New York State, $1,134,658 (33 percent); students, $1,035,170 (30 percent); sponsor, $1,051,475 (31 percent); revenues from other sources, $218,308 (six percent). From 1966-67 to 1970-71, annual revenues increased by 202 percent to a balance of $10,378,312 of which 36 percent was received from the State while 29 percent and 25 percent respectively was received from the sponsor and the students.

In terms of enrollment, State aid increased from $345 per FTE for 1966-67 to $621 per FTE for 1970-71 for an increase of $276 or 80 percent.

For the five-year period, revenues totaled $31,617,276.

Capital Facilities: The physical plant as of February 16, 1972, represents a total cost of $24,405,000. The State's cost for this college's facilities was approximately $11,529,223.

Nassau Community College

The first year of student enrollment at this college was 1959-60. The sponsor of the college is Nassau County. This is not a "Full-Opportunity" college.

Enrollment: From 1966-67 through 1970-71, FTE enrollment increased by 84 percent from 7,067 to 13,016 students. In the fall of 1968, 89 percent of FTE students attending this college were residents of the sponsor's county. In comparison, in the fall of 1970, 95 percent were residents and five percent were non-residents. For the five-year period, total FTE enrollment was 49,677 students.

Expenditures: During 1966-67, expenditures totaled $7,464,779. In comparison, total expenditures for 1970-71 increased by 142 percent to $18,078,426 with the greatest increases in instruction which increased by 159 percent and employee benefits which increased 141 percent. In 1970-71, the distribution of expenses was: instruction, 50 percent; maintenance and operation, 13 percent; administration, ten percent; employee benefits, 16 percent; "other" expenses, 11 percent. For the five-year period, expenditures totaled $62,130,271.

Expenditures per FTE student increased from $1,056 in 1966-67 to $1,389 in 1970-71 for an increase of $333 or 32 percent.

Revenues: In 1966-67, revenues totaled $7,175,246 received as follows: New York State, $2,454,603 (34 percent); students, $2,172,467 (30 percent); sponsor, $2,429,582 (34 percent); revenues from other sources, $118,594 (two percent). From 1966-67 to 1970-71, annual revenues increased by 147 percent to a balance of $17,752,878 of which 33 percent was received from the State while 36 percent and 29 percent respectively was received from the sponsor and the students.

In terms of enrollment, State aid increased from $344 per FTE for 1966-67 to $446 per FTE for 1970-71 for an increase of $102 or 30 percent.

For the five-year period, revenues totaled $60,486,959.

Capital Facilities: The physical plant as of February 16, 1972, represents a total cost of $30,000,000. The State's cost for this college's facilities was approximately $15,000,000.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE SUMMARIES

Niagara County Community College

The first year of student enrollment at this college was 1962-63. The sponsor is Niagara County. This is a "Full-Opportunity" college.

Enrollment: From 1966-67 through 1970-71, FTE enrollment increased by 27 percent from 1,822 to 2,317 students. In the fall of 1968, 77 percent of FTE students attending this college were residents of the sponsor's county. In comparison, in the fall of 1970, 79 percent were residents and 21 percent were non-residents. For the five-year period, total FTE enrollment was 10,436 students.

Expenditures: During 1966-67, expenditures totaled $1,634,313. In comparison, total expenditures for 1970-71 increased by 104 percent to $3,337,677 with the greatest increases in maintenance and operations which increased by 175 percent and employee benefits which increased 157 percent. In 1970-71, the distribution of expenses was: instruction, 53 percent; maintenance and operations, 12 percent, administration, eight percent; employee benefits, 14 percent; "other" expenses, 13 percent. For the five-year period, expenditures totaled $12,658,048.

Expenditures per FTE student increased from $897 in 1966-67 to $1,441 in 1970-71 for an increase of $544 or 61 percent.

Revenues: In 1966-67, revenues totaled $1,618,444 received as follows: New York State, $529,910 (33 percent); students, $550,080 (34 percent); sponsor, $475,560 (20 percent); revenues from other sources, $62,894 (four percent). From 1966-67 to 1970-71, annual revenues increased by 111 percent to a balance of $3,421,790 of which 38 percent was received from the State while 32 percent and 28 percent respectively was received from the sponsor and the students.

In terms of enrollment, State aid increased from $281 per FTE for 1966-67 to $565 per FTE for 1970-71 for an increase of $284 or 101 percent.

For the five-year period, revenues totaled $12,602,094.

Capital Facilities: The physical plant as of February 16, 1972, represents a total cost of $150,000. The State's cost for this college's facilities was approximately $75,000. It is estimated that facilities currently under construction will cost $24,756,000 of which the State's share should approximate $11,378,000. In addition, the college is currently renting certain facilities at an annual cost of $166,456.

North Country Community College

The first year of student enrollment at this college was 1968-69. The co-sponsors are Essex and Franklin counties. This is a "Full-Opportunity" college.

Enrollment: From 1968-69 through 1970-71, FTE enrollment increased by 70 percent from 480 to 817 students. In the fall of 1968, 57 percent of FTE students attending this college were residents of the co-sponsors' counties. In comparison, in the fall of 1970, 47 percent were residents and 53 percent were non-residents. For the three-year period 1968-69 through 1970-71, total FTE enrollment was 1,569 students.

Expenditures: During 1968-69, expenditures totaled $642,485. In comparison, total expenditures for 1970-71 increased by 128 percent to $1,463,345 with the greatest increases in employees benefits which increased 225 percent and instruction which increased 167 percent. In 1970-71, the distribution of expenses was: instruction, 48 percent; maintenance and operations, six percent; administration, 12 percent; employee benefits, 15 percent; "other" expenses, 19 percent. For the three-year period 1968-69 through 1970-71, expenditures totaled $3,450,781.

Expenditures per FTE student increased from $1,339 in 1968-69 to $1,791 in 1970-71 for an increase of $452 or 34 percent.

Revenues: In 1968-69, revenues totaled $669,596 received as follows: New York State, $198,430 (30 percent); students, $142,268 (21 percent); sponsor, $281,702 (42 percent); revenues from other sources, $47,196 (seven percent). From 1968-69 to 1970-71, annual revenues increased 110 percent to a balance of $1,409,310 of which 40 percent was received from the State while 35 percent and 22 percent respectively was received from the sponsor and the students.

In terms of enrollment, State aid increased from $413 per FTE for 1968-69 to $696 per FTE for 1970-71 for an increase of $283 or 69 percent.

For the three-year period 1968-69 through 1970-71, revenues totaled $3,384,758.

Capital Facilities: The physical plant as of February 16, 1972, represents a total cost of $1,250,000. The State's cost for this college's facilities was approximately $625,000. In addition, this college is currently renting certain facilities at an annual cost of $4,200.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE SUMMARIES

Onondaga Community College

The first year of student enrollment at this college was 1962-63. The sponsor is Onondaga County. This is a "Full-Opportunity" college.

Enrollment: From 1966-67 through 1970-71, FTE enrollment increased by 90 percent from 1,564 to 2,975 students. In the fall of 1968, 81 percent of FTE students attending this college were residents of the sponsor's county. In comparison, in the fall of 1970, 86 percent were residents and 14 percent were non-residents. For the five-year period, total FTE enrollment was 11,257 students.

Expenditures: During 1966-67, expenditures totaled $1,581,210. In comparison, total expenditures for 1970-71 increased by 142 percent to $3,831,341 with the greatest increases in employee benefits which increased by 145 percent and administration which increased 115 percent. In 1970-71, the distribution of expenses was: instruction, 54 percent; maintenance and operations, ten percent; administration, 11 percent; employee benefits, ten percent; "other" expenses, 15 percent. For the five-year period, expenditures totaled $13,213,339.

Expenditures per FTE student increased from $1,011 in 1966-67 to $1,288 in 1970-71 for an increase of $277 or 27 percent.

Revenues: In 1966-67, revenues totaled $1,578,790 received as follows: New York State, $375,363 (24 percent); students, $571,182 (36 percent); sponsor, $429,846 (27 percent); revenues from other sources, $202,399 (13 percent). From 1966-67 to 1970-71, annual revenues increased by 141 percent to a balance of $3,810,346 of which 39 percent was received from the State while 25 percent and 33 percent respectively was received from the sponsor and the students.

In terms of enrollment, State aid increased from $223 per FTE for 1966-67 to $500 per FTE for 1970-71 for an increase of $277 or 124 percent.

For the five-year period, revenues totaled $13,348,802.

Capital Facilities: The physical plant as of February 16, 1972, represents a total cost of $2,000,000. The State's cost for this college's facilities was approximately $1,000,000. It is estimated that facilities currently under construction will cost $17,000,000 of which the State's share should approximate $7,781,000. In addition, the college is currently renting certain facilities at an annual cost of $301,447.

Orange County Community College

The first year of student enrollment at this college was 1950-51. The sponsor is Orange County. This is a "Full-Opportunity" college.

Enrollment: From 1966-67 through 1970-71, FTE enrollment increased by 35 percent from 1,967 to 2,647 students. In the fall of 1968, 73 percent of FTE students attending this college were residents of the sponsor's county. In comparison, in the fall of 1970, 74 percent were residents and 26 percent were non-residents. For the five-year period, total FTE enrollment was 11,857 students.

Expenditures: During 1966-67, expenditures totaled $2,198,046. In comparison, total expenditures for 1970-71 increased by 111 percent to $4,644,784 with the greatest increases in employee benefits which increased by 163 percent and instruction which increased 132 percent. In 1970-71, distribution of expenses was: instruction, 54 percent; maintenance and operations, eight percent; administration, eight percent; employee benefits, 15 percent; "other" expenses, 15 percent. For the five-year period, expenditures totaled $17,030,237.

Expenditures per FTE student increased from $1,117 in 1966-67 to $1,755 in 1970-71 for an increase of $638 or 57 percent.

Revenues: In 1966-67, revenues totaled $2,172,554 received as follows: New York State, $735,021 (34 percent); students, $659,356 (30 percent); sponsor, $711,741 (33 percent); revenues from other sources, $66,436 (three percent). From 1966-67 to 1970-71, annual revenues increased by 133 percent to a balance of $5,065,350 of which 35 percent was received from the State while 37 percent and 24 percent respectively was received from the sponsor and the students.

In terms of enrollment, State aid increased from $336 per FTE for 1966-67 to $668 per FTE for 1970-71 for an increase of $332 or 99 percent.

For the five-year period, revenues totaled $17,704,721.

Capital Facilities: The physical plant as of February 16, 1972, represents a total cost of $3,500,000. The State's cost for this college's facilities was approximately $1,750,000. It is estimated that facilities currently under construction will cost $9,400,000 of which the State's share should approximate $4,700,000.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE SUMMARIES

Rockland Community College

The first year of student enrollment at this college was 1960-61. The sponsor is Rockland County. This is a "Full-Opportunity" college.

Enrollment: From 1966-67 through 1970-71, FTE enrollment increased by 66 percent from 2,012 to 3,348 students. In the fall of 1968, 87 percent of FTE students attending this college were residents of the sponsor's county. In comparison, in the fall of 1970, 89 percent were residents and 11 percent were non-residents. For the five-year period, total FTE enrollment was 13,808 students.

Expenditures: During 1966-67, expenditures totaled $2,087,159. In comparison, total expenditures for 1970-71 increased by 137 percent to $4,951,019 with the greatest increases in employee benefits which increased by 166 percent and instruction which increased 145 percent. In 1970-71, the distribution of expenses was: instruction, 49 percent; maintenance and operations, eight percent; administration, 11 percent; employee benefits, 12 percent; "other" expenses, 20 percent. For the five-year period, expenditures totaled $17,372,250.

Expenditures per FTE student increased from $1,037 in 1966-67 to $1,479 in 1970-71 for an increase of $442 or 43 percent.

Revenues: In 1966-67, revenues totaled $2,150,416 received as follows: New York State, $678,621 (32 percent); students $699,695 (33 percent); sponsor, $692,329 (32 percent); revenues from other sources, $79,771 (three percent). From 1966-67 to 1970-71, annual revenues increased by 119 percent to a balance of $4,714,820 of which 39 percent was received from the State while 23 percent and 30 percent respectively was received from the sponsor and the students.

In terms of enrollment, State aid increased from $323 per FTE for 1966-67 to $545 per FTE for 1970-71 for an increase of $222 or 69 percent.

For the five-year period, revenues totaled $17,180,307.

Capital Facilities: The physical plant as of February 16, 1972, represents a total cost of $3,189,000. The State's cost for this college's facilities was approximately $1,594,500. It is estimated that facilities currently under construction will cost $24,833,000 of which the State's share should approximate $11,416,500. In addition, this college is currently renting certain facilities at an annual cost of $3,900.

Schenectady County Community College

The first year of student enrollment at this college was 1969-70. The sponsor is Schenectady County. This is a "Full-Opportunity" college.

Enrollment: From 1969-70 through 1970-71, FTE enrollment increased by 52 percent from 862 to 1,313 students. In the fall of 1969, 70 percent of FTE students attending this college were residents of the sponsor's county. In comparison, in the fall of 1970, 71 percent were residents and 29 percent were non-residents. For the two-year period 1969-70 through 1970-71, total FTE enrollment was 2,175 students.

Expenditures: During 1969-70, expenditures totaled $1,310,872. In comparison, total expenditures for 1970-71 increased 44 percent to $1,885,496 with the greatest increases in maintenance and operations which increased by 53 percent and instruction which increased 52 percent. In 1970-71, the distribution of expenses was: instruction, 39 percent; maintenance and operations, 16 percent; administration, 13 percent; employee benefits, 13 percent; "other" expenses, 19 percent. For the two-year period 1969-70 through 1970-71, expenditures totaled $3,612,637.

Expenditures per FTE student decreased from $1,521 in 1969-70 to $1,436 in 1970-71 for a decrease of $85 or six percent.

Revenues: In 1969-70, revenues totaled $1,416,995 received as follows: New York State, $429,907 (30 percent); students, $365,737 (26 percent); sponsor, $600,200 (43 percent); revenues from other sources, $21,151 (one percent). From 1969-70 to 1970-71, annual revenues increased by 43 percent to a balance of $2,032,358 of which 36 percent was received from the State while 35 percent and 27 percent respectively was received from the sponsor and the students.

In terms of enrollment, State aid increased from $499 per FTE for 1969-70 to $558 per FTE for 1970-71 for an increase of $59 or 12 percent.

For the two-year period 1969-70 through 1970-71, revenues totaled $3,914,407.

Capital Facilities: The physical plant as of February 16, 1972, represents a total cost of $4,118,000. The State's cost for this college's facilities was approximately $2,059,000.

Suffolk County Community College

The first year of student enrollment at this college was 1959-60. The sponsor is Suffolk County. This is not a "Full-Opportunity" college.

Enrollment: From 1966-67 through 1970-71, FTE enrollment increased by 45 percent from 4,762 to 6,912 students. In the fall of 1968, 95 percent of FTE students attending this college were residents of the sponsor's county. In comparison, in the fall of 1970, 98 percent were residents and two percent were non-residents. For the five-year period, total FTE enrollment was 27,874 students.

Expenditures: During 1966-67, expenditures totaled $3,669,158. In comparison, total expenditures for 1970-71 increased by 155 percent to $9,351,438 with the greatest increases in maintenance and operations which increased by 239 percent and employee benefits which increased 180 percent. In 1970-71, the distribution of expenses was: instruction, 51 percent; maintenance and operations, 15 percent; administration, seven percent; employee benefits, 14 percent; "other" expenses, 13 percent. For the five-year period, expenditures totaled $30,569,027.

Expenditures per FTE student increased from $771 in 1966-67 to $1,353 in 1970-71 for an increase of $582 or 75 percent.

Revenues: In 1966-67, revenues totaled $3,809,651 received as follows: New York State, $1,147,860 (30 percent); students, $1,175,260 (31 percent); sponsor, $1,219,974 (32 percent); revenues from other sources, $266,557 (seven percent). From 1966-67 to 1970-71, annual revenues increased by 139 percent to a balance of $9,123,790 of which 33 percent was received from the State while 35 percent and 29 percent respectively was received from the sponsor and the students.

In terms of enrollment, State aid increased from $231 per FTE for 1966-67 to $435 per FTE for 1970-71 for an increase of $204 or 88 percent.

For the five-year period, revenues totaled $30,110,678.

Capital Facilities: The physical plant as of February 16, 1972, represents a total cost of $18,600,000. The State's cost for this college's facilities was approximately $8,956,180. It is estimated that facilities currently under construction will cost $3,500,000 of which the State's share should approximate $1,750,000.

Sullivan County Community College

The first year of student enrollment at this college was 1962-63. The sponsor is Sullivan County. This is a "Full-Opportunity" college.

Enrollment: From 1966-67 through 1970-71, FTE enrollment increased by 33 percent from 861 to 1,146 students. In the fall of 1968, 29 percent of FTE students attending this college were residents of the sponsor's county. In comparison, in the fall of 1970, 25 percent were residents and 75 percent were non-residents. For the five-year period, total FTE enrollment was 5,262 students.

Expenditures: During 1966-67, expenditures totaled $996,654. In comparison, total expenditures for 1970-71 increased by 103 percent to $2,020,841 with the greatest increases in employee benefits which increased by 175 percent and administration which increased by 133 percent. In 1970-71, the distribution of expenses was: instruction, 51 percent; maintenance and operations, six percent; administration, 14 percent; employee benefits, 15 percent; "other" expenses, 14 percent. For the five-year period, expenditures totaled $7,761,685.

Expenditures per FTE student increased from $1,158 in 1966-67 to $1,763 in 1970-71 for an increase per FTE of $605 or 52 percent.

Revenues: In 1966-67, revenues totaled $1,019,771 received as follows: New York State, $335,215 (33 percent); students, $250,946 (25 percent); sponsor, $407,123 (40 percent); revenues from other sources, $26,487 (two percent). From 1966-67 to 1970-71, annual revenues increased by 104 percent to a balance of $2,077,410 of which 37 percent was received from the State while 36 percent and 21 percent respectively was received from the sponsor and the students.

In terms of enrollment, State aid increased from $348 per FTE for 1966-67 to $665 per FTE for 1970-71 for an increase of $317 or 91 percent.

For the five-year period, revenues totaled $8,015,950.

Capital Facilities: The physical plant as of February 16, 1972, represents a total cost of $870,000. The State's cost for this college's facilities was approximately $435,000. It is estimated that facilities currently under construction will cost $12,710,714 of which the State's share should approximate $6,355,357. In addition, this college is currently renting certain facilities at an annual cost of $15,000.

Tompkins-Cortland Community College

The first year of student enrollment at this college was 1968-69. The co-sponsors are Tompkins and Cortland counties. This is a "Full-Opportunity" college.

Enrollment: From 1968-69 through 1970-71, FTE enrollment increased by 253 percent from 220 to 776 students. In the fall of 1968, 87 percent of FTE students attending this college were residents of the co-sponsors' counties. In comparison, in the fall of 1970, 80 percent were residents and 20 percent were non-residents. For the three-year period 1968-69 through 1970-71, total FTE enrollment was 1,535 students.

Expenditures: During 1968-69, expenditures totaled $454,156. In comparison, total expenditures for 1970-71 increased by 144 percent to $1,106,326 with the greatest increases in instruction which increased by 258 percent and employee benefits which increased 165 percent. In 1970-71, the distribution of expenses was: instruction, 45 percent; maintenance and operations, five percent; administration, 17 percent; employee benefits, 12 percent; "other" expenses, 21 percent. For the three-year period 1968-69 through 1970-71, expenditures totaled $2,539,774.

Expenditures per FTE student decreased from $2,064 in 1968-69 to $1,426 in 1970-71 for a decrease of $638 or 31 percent.

Revenues: In 1968-69, revenues totaled $475,172 received as follows: New York State, $149,875 (32 percent); students, $66,128 (14 percent); sponsor, $254,637 (53 percent); revenues from other sources totaled $4,532 (one percent). From 1968-69 to 1970-71, annual revenues increased by 151 percent to a balance of $1,191,419 of which 35 percent was received from the State while 34 percent and 26 percent respectively was received from the sponsor and the students.

In terms of enrollment, State aid decreased from $681 per FTE for 1968-69 to $542 per FTE for 1969-71 for a decrease of $139 or 20 percent.

For the three-year period 1968-69 through 1970-71, revenues totaled $2,698,095.

Capital Facilities: The physical plant as of February 16, 1972, represents a total cost of $1,016,000. The State's cost for this college's facilities was approximately $508,000. In addition, this college is renting certain facilities at an annual cost of $34,100.

Ulster County Community College

The first year of student enrollment at this college was 1962-63. The sponsor is Ulster County. This is a "Full-Opportunity" college.

Enrollment: From 1966-67 through 1970-71, FTE enrollment increased by 85 percent from 861 to 1,590 students. In the fall of 1968, 76 percent of FTE students attending this college were residents of the sponsor's county. In comparison, in the fall of 1970, 80 percent were residents and 20 percent were non-residents. For the five-year period, total FTE enrollment was 6,134 students.

Expenditures: During 1966-67, expenditures totaled $1,007,373. In comparison, total expenditures for 1970-71 increased by 168 percent to $2,696,567 with the greatest increases in maintenance and operations which increased 297 percent and employee benefits which increased 291 percent. In 1970-71, the distribution of expenses was: instruction, 49 percent; maintenance and operations, 12 percent; administration, 12 percent; employee benefits, 13 percent; "other" expenses, 14 percent. For the five-year period, expenditures totaled $8,463,474.

Expenditures per FTE student increased from $1,170 in 1966-67 to $1,696 in 1970-71 for an increase of $526 or 45 percent.

Revenues: In 1966-67, revenues totaled $1,042,392 received as follows: New York State, $305,292 (29 percent); students, $270,077 (26 percent); sponsor, $335,575 (32 percent); revenues from other sources, $131,448 (13 percent). From 1966-67 to 1970-71, annual revenues increased by 161 percent to a balance of $2,716,971 of which 38 percent was received from the State while 33 percent and 24 percent respectively was received from the sponsor and the students.

In terms of enrollment, State aid increased from $308 per FTE for 1966-67 to $643 per FTE for 1970-71 for an increase of $335 or 109 percent.

For the five-year period, revenues totaled $8,459,203.

Capital Facilities: The physical plant as of February 16, 1972, represents a total cost of $3,000,000. The State's cost for this college's facilities was approximately $1,500,000. It is estimated that facilities currently under construction will cost $4,720,000 of which the State's share should approximate $2,360,000. In addition, certain facilities are currently being rented at an annual cost of $50,000.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE SUMMARIES

Westchester Community College

The first year of student enrollment at this college was 1946-47. The sponsor is Westchester County. This is a "Full-Opportunity" college.

Enrollment: From 1966-67 through 1970-71, FTE enrollment increased by 39 percent from 2,543 to 3,547 students. In the fall of 1968, 84 percent of FTE students attending this college were residents of the sponsor's county. In comparison, in the fall of 1970, 83 percent were residents and 17 percent were non-residents. For the five-year period, total FTE enrollment was 15,352 students.

Expenditures: During 1966-67, expenditures totaled $2,008,891. In comparison, total expenditures for 1970-71 increased by 123 percent to $4,481,884 with the greatest increases in administration which increased 254 percent and instruction which increased 115 percent. In 1970-71, the distribution of expenses was: instruction, 53 percent; maintenance and operations, 13 percent; administration, 11 percent; employee benefits, 14 percent; "other" expenses, nine percent. For the five-year period, expenditures totaled $14,738,279.

Expenditures per FTE student increased from $790 in 1966-67 to $1,264 in 1970-71 for an increase of $474 or 60 percent.

Revenues: In 1966-67, revenues totaled $1,912,150 received as follows: New York State, $631,833 (33 percent); students, $556,483 (29 percent); sponsor, $660,950 (35 percent); revenues from other sources, $62,884 (three percent). From 1966-67 to 1970-71, annual revenues increased by 136 percent to a balance of $4,513,708 of which 38 percent was received from the State while 25 percent and 36 percent respectively was received from the sponsor and the students.

In terms of enrollment, State aid increased from $237 per FTE for 1966-67 to $478 per FTE for 1970-71 for an increase of $241 or 102 percent.

For the five-year period, revenues totaled $14,616,346.

Capital Facilities: The physical plant as of February 16, 1972, represents a total cost of $13,100,000. The State's cost for this college's facilities was approximately $6,550,000.

Source: *Enrollment* — derived from Appendix A-1 and State University of New York, Office of Institutional Research, Report No. 5, September 1969 and Report No. 21, September 1971.
Expenditures and Revenues: — derived from financial statements obtained from State University of New York, Office for Finance and Business.
Capital Facilities: — derived from data provided by State University of New York, Office of Campus Development, February 1972.

Appendix N

AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE SUMMARIES

From the period 1906-1916, New York State established six publically supported schools of agriculture. A special act of the Legislature provided for the establishment of each school.

School	Enabling Legislation	Admission of First Student
Alfred	1908	1908
Canton	1906	1907
Cobleskill	1911	1914
Delhi	1913	1915
Farmingdale	1912	1916
Morrisville	1908	1910

All of the original agriculture schools were directed by a local board of trustees who were responsible for the administrative and supervisory activities of the school. However, with the reorganization of State government in 1927, all six schools were placed under the jurisdiction and control of the Education Department. Beginning in 1937, the scope and purpose of the agriculture schools was broadened. Two-year technical courses in such areas as electricity, chemistry, architecture, building construction, auto mechanics and clock repairing were introduced in four of the six schools.

In 1941, the schools were renamed Agricultural and Technical Institutes to formally reflect the addition of the new curriculum. Seven years later, the six Agricultural and Technical Institutes became part of the State University of New York. In 1965, the name Institute was changed to College.

AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE SUMMARIES

Agricultural and Technical College at Alfred

The first year of student enrollment at this college was 1908. The college is located in Allegany County.

Enrollment: From 1966-67 through 1970-71 FTE enrollment increased by 64 percent from 2,227 to 3,659 students. For the five-year period 1966-67 through 1970-71, total FTE enrollment was 14,259 students.

Expenditures: During 1966-67, expenditures totaled $5,192,359. In comparison, total expenditures for 1970-71 increased by 77 percent to $9,157,381 with the greatest increases in residences which increased 258 percent and employee benefits which increased 167 percent. In 1970-71, the distribution of expenses was: instruction, 36 percent; maintenance and operations, 12 percent; student services, six percent; employee benefits, 14 percent; general administration, five percent; residences, eight percent; food services, 11 percent; "other" expenses, eight percent. For the five-year period expenditures totaled $35,648,416.

Expenditures per FTE increased from $2,332 in 1966-67 to $2,503 in 1970-71 for an increase of $171 or 20 percent.

Revenues: In 1966-67, revenues totaled $2,240,774 received as follows: tuition and miscellaneous fees, $931,820 (42 percent); food service, $434,714 (19 percent); dormitory revenues, $378,225 (17 percent); federal revenues, $496,015 (22 percent). From 1966-67 to 1970-71, annual revenues increased by 52 percent to a balance of $3,404,809 of which 41 percent was tuition and miscellaneous fees while 32 percent and 20 percent respectively was received from food service and dormitory revenues. Federal revenues decreased substantially to only seven percent of the total.

For the five-year period, revenues totaled $14,053,088.

Capital Facilities: The total value of land and buildings as of February 1, 1972 was approximately $45 million. Since 1960, $12.722 million of academic and $2.524 million of residential facilities have been completed. Construction in progress as of this date totaled $3.085 million for residential facilities.

Agricultural and Technical College at Canton

The first year of student enrollment at this college was 1907. The college is located in St. Lawrence County.

Enrollment: From 1966-67 through 1970-71 FTE enrollment increased by 70 percent from 1,159 to 1,973 students. For the five-year period, total FTE enrollment was 7,853 students.

Expenditures: During 1966-67, expenditures totaled $2,254,863. In comparison, total expenditures for 1970-71 increased by 140 percent to $5,404,886 with the greatest increases in residences which increased 972 percent and general institutional services which increased 417 percent. In 1970-71, the distribution of expenses was: instruction, 33 percent; maintenance and operations, nine percent; student services, seven percent; employee benefits, 14 percent; general administration, six percent; residence, seven percent; food service, 12 percent; "other" expenses, 12 percent. For the five year period expenditures totaled $19,323,376.

Expenditures per FTE student increased from $1,946 in 1966-67 to $2,739 in 1970-71 for an increase of $793 or 41 percent.

Revenues: In 1966-67, revenues totaled $1,025,501 received as follows: tuition and miscellaneous fees, $486,861 (48 percent); food service, $299,556 (29 percent); dormitory revenues, $74,857 (seven percent); federal revenues, $164,227 (16 percent). From 1966-67 to 1970-71, annual revenues increased by 121 percent to a balance of $2,268,041 of which 38 percent was tuition and miscellaneous fees while 29 percent and 27 percent respectively was received for food service and dormitory revenues. Federal revenues decreased substantially to only seven percent of the total.

For the five-year period, revenues totaled $8,490,839.

Capital Facilities: The total value of land and buildings as of February 1, 1972, is approximately $28 million. Since 1960, $6.960 million of academic and $6.031 million of residential facilities have been completed. Construction in progress as of this date totaled $3.720 million for academic facilities.

AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE SUMMARIES

Agricultural and Technical College at Cobleskill

The first year of student enrollment at this college was 1914. The college is located in Schoharie County.

Enrollment: From 1966-67 through 1970-71 FTE enrollment increased by 45 percent from 1,377 to 1,992 students. For the five year period, total FTE enrollment was 8,191 students.

Expenditures: During 1966-67, expenditures totaled $3,025,371. In comparison, total expenditures for 1970-71 increased by 94 percent to $5,882,555 with the greatest increases in employee benefits which increased 172 percent and residences which increased 164 percent. In 1970-71, the distribution of expenses was: instruction, 30 percent; maintenance and operations, 12 percent; student services, seven percent; employee benefits, 14 percent; general administration, five percent; residences, six percent; food service, 12 percent; "other" expenses, 12 percent. For the five-year period, expenditures totaled $22,280,968.

Expenditures per FTE increased from $2,197 in 1966-67 to $2,739 in 1970-71 for an increase of $756 or 34 percent.

Revenues: In 1966-67, revenues totaled $1,463,944 received as follows: tuition and miscellaneous fees, $555,614 (38 percent); food service, $456,483 (31 percent); dormitory revenues, $292,328 (20 percent); federal revenues, $159,519 (11 percent). From 1966-67 to 1970-71, annual revenues increased by 54 percent to a balance of $2,255,952 of which 38 percent was tuition and miscellaneous fees while 33 percent and 22 percent respectively was for food service and dormitory revenues. Federal revenues in 1970-71 represented seven percent of total revenues.

For the five-year period, revenues totaled $9,330,396.

Capital Facilities: The total value of land and buildings as of February 1, 1972, is approximately $36 million. Since 1960, $8.294 million of academic and $14.332 million of residential facilities have been completed. Construction in progress as of this date totaled $4.288 million for academic facilities.

Agricultural and Technical College at Delhi

The first year of student enrollment at this college was 1915. The college is located in Delaware County.

Enrollment: From 1966-67 through 1970-71 FTE enrollment increased by 78 percent from 1,208 to 2,145 students. For the five-year period, total FTE enrollment was 7,878 students.

Expenditures: During 1966-67, expenditures totaled $2,951,863. In comparison, total expenditures for 1970-71 increased by 99 percent to $5,886,688 with the greatest increases in residences which increased 423 percent and employee benefits which increased 166 percent. In 1970-71, the distribution of expenses was: instruction, 27 percent; maintenance and operations, ten percent; student services, six percent; employee benefits, 13 percent; general administration, five percent; residences, 11 percent; food service, 13 percent; "other" expenses, 15 percent. For the five-year period expenditures totaled $21,309,188.

Expenditures per FTE student increased from $2,444 in 1966-67 to $2,741 in 1970-71 for an increase of $300 or 12 percent.

Revenues: In 1966-67, revenues totaled $1,242,716 received as follows: tuition and miscellaneous fees, $542,375 (44 percent); food service, $317,088 (26 percent); dormitory revenues, $225,925 (18 percent); federal revenues, $157,328 (12 percent). From 1966-67 to 1970-71, annual revenues increased by 119 percent to a balance of $2,717,729 of which 40 percent was tuition and miscellaneous fees while 29 percent and 26 percent respectively was for food service and dormitory revenues. Federal revenues decreased substantially to only five percent of the total.

For the five-year period, revenues totaled $9,266,574.

Capital Facilities: The total value of land and buildings as of February 1, 1972 was approximately $25 million. Since 1960, $5.524 million of academic and $8.461 million of residential facilities have been completed. Construction in progress as of this date totaled $2.781 million for academic facilities.

AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE SUMMARIES

Agricultural and Technical College at Farmingdale

The first year of student enrollment at this college was 1916. The college is located in Nassau County.

Enrollment: From 1966-67 through 1970-71, FTE enrollment increased by 39 percent from 5,317 to 7,363 students. For the five-year period, total FTE enrollment was 30,161 students.

Expenditures: During 1966-67, expenditures totaled $5,949,115. In comparison, total expenditures for 1970-71 increased by 96 percent to $11,634,940 with the greatest increases in general institutional services which increased 176 percent and residences which increased 166 percent. In 1970-71, the distribution of expenses was: instruction, 51 percent; maintenance and operations, ten percent; student services, five percent; employee benefits, 15 percent; general administration, four percent; residences, three percent; "other" expenses, 12 percent. For the five-year period, expenditures totaled $42,056,673.

Expenditures per FTE student increased from $1,119 in 1966-67 to $1,580 in 1970-71 for an increase of $461 or 42 percent.

Revenues: In 1966-67, revenues totaled $2,634,934 received as follows: tuition and miscellaneous fees, $2,079,831 (79 percent); dormitory revenues, $279,194 (11 percent); federal revenues, $275,909 (ten percent). From 1966-67 to 1970-71, annual revenues increased by 66 percent to a balance of $4,366,985 of which 79 percent was tuition and miscellaneous fees while 14 percent and seven percent respectively was for dormitory and federal revenues.

For the five-year period 1966-67 through 1970-71, revenues totaled $16,585,028.

Capital Facilities: The total value of land and buildings as of February 1, 1972, is approximately $37 million. Since 1960, $8.695 million of academic and $5.990 million of residential facilities have been completed. Construction in progress as of this date totaled $7.183 million for academic facilities.

Agricultural and Technical College at Morrisville

The first year of student enrollment at this college was 1910. The college is located in Madison County.

Enrollment: From 1966-67 through 1970-71, FTE enrollment increased by 57 percent from 1,466 to 2,308 students. For the five-year period, total FTE enrollment was 9,227 students.

Expenditures: During 1966-67, expenditures totaled $3,249,534. In comparison, total expenditures for 1970-71 increased by 81 percent to $5,894,836 with the greatest increases in residences which increased 145 percent and general institutional services which increased 134 percent. In 1970-71, the distribution of expenses was: instruction, 34 percent; maintenance and operations, 11 percent; student services, five percent; employee benefits, 14 percent; general administration, five percent; residence, ten percent; food service, 13 percent; "other" expenses, eight percent. For the five-year period, expenditures totaled $22,487,494.

Expenditures per FTE student increased from $2,217 in 1966-67 to $2,554 in 1970-71 for an increase of $337 or 15 percent.

Revenues: In 1966-67, revenues totaled $1,581,685 received as follows: tuition and miscellaneous fees, $641,695 (40 percent); food service, $392,131 (25 percent); dormitory revenues, $345,255 (22 percent); federal revenues, $202,604 (13 percent). From 1966-67 to 1970-71, annual revenues increased by 79 percent to a balance of $2,834,452 of which 33 percent was tuition and miscellaneous fees while 31 percent and 33 percent respectively was for food service and dormitory revenues. Federal revenues decreased substantially to only three percent of the total.

For the five-year period, revenues totaled $10,822,559.

Capital Facilities: The total value of land and buildings as of February 1, 1972, was approximately $29 million. Since 1960, $7.683 million of academic and $9.909 million of residential facilities have been completed. Construction in progress as of this date totaled $1.900 million for academic facilities.

Source: *Enrollment* — derived from Appendix A-1
Expenditures and Revenues — derived from financial statements obtained from State University of New York, Office for Finance and Business
Capital Facilities — derived from data provided by State University of New York, Office of Compus Development, May 1972.

Appendix O

AGENCY RESPONSE

State University of New York
99 Washington Avenue
Albany, New York 12210

Office of the Chancellor

February 16, 1973

Mr. Troy R. Westmeyer
Director, Legislative Commission
on Expenditure Review
111 Washington Avenue
Albany, New York 12210

COPY

Dear Mr. Westmeyer:

Thanks very much for your letter of January 18 and the copies of the preliminary draft of the study of two-year college trends which you enclosed. We think it most timely that you have prepared an informational report about the community colleges and the agricultural and technical colleges of the State University.

We've not been able to review all the statistical data which are contained in the report and, hence, must reserve comment on this score. However, we do have serious concern about the omission from the report of the community colleges in New York City. As you know, these colleges account for over one-third of the total FTE's in all of the University's community colleges. The omission of such a significant part of the total community college picture tends, we fear, to weaken the report as a whole.

We're also concerned about the manner in which certain of the data are presented and some of the inferences drawn from these data. For example, the sections dealing with enrollment and financing rely almost exclusively on the presentation of percentages; we believe that the reporting of absolute numbers correlatively with the presentations would assist a reader in his understanding of the data. The section on enrollment and programs overstresses, we believe, the programs in which enrollments appear to be relatively low, and fails to recognize the importance of services provided to citizens of the State by such programs. The fiscal data for the agricultural and technical colleges include food service and residence hall operations. While this may be factually correct, it tends to distort comparisons of total and average costs with community colleges.

Finally, I'm afraid that the statements on page 62 regarding State funding of community colleges appear to overlook the traditional three-way pattern of financing these colleges.

As I'm sure you know, I appointed a task force last August to study the organization, administration, and financing of our community colleges and to develop recommendations with respect to alternative courses of action which the Trustees of the University might wish to consider. The task force, which has been under the general direction of Bill Ingler, our Associate Chancellor for Policy and Planning, has made substantial progress in appraising present operations of the colleges and charting areas for possible procedural revision.

I hope these few comments will be helpful to you as you complete your study.

Cordially,

Ernest L. Boyer

PROGRAM AUDITS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION ON EXPENDITURE REVIEW

1.2.71 Manpower Training in New York State, February 16, 1971, 135 pp., *Summary*, 12 pp., (out of print).

2.2.71 Narcotic Drug Control in New York State, April 7, 1971, 121 pp., *Summary*, 16 pp.

3.1.71 Fish and Wildlife Research in New York State, June 24, 1971, 48 pp., Summary included 2 pp.

4.1.71 Marital Conciliation in New York State Supreme Court, August 16, 1971, 31 pp., Summary included 1 p.

5.2.71 Construction of Dormitories and Other University Facilities, December 1, 1971, 81 pp., *Summary*, 17 pp.

1.1.72 Office Space for New York State, January 17, 1972, 97 pp., Summary included 8 pp.

2.1.72 State Supplied Housing for Employees, February 11, 1972, 40 pp., Summary included 3 pp.

3.1.72 Middle Income Subsidized Housing in New York State, February 29, 1972, 58 pp., Summary included 9 pp.

4.1.72 New York State Criminal Justice Information System, March 17, 1972, 70 pp., Summary included 6 pp.

5.1.72 New York State Division for Youth Programs, April 21, 1972, 64 pp., Summary included 2 pp.

6.1.72 Snow and Ice Control in New York State, May 31, 1972, 35 pp., Summary included 1 p.

7.1.72 Urban Education Evaluation Reports for the Legislature, June 30, 1972, 30 pp., Summary included 2 pp.

8.1.72 The Role of the Design and Construction Group in the New York State Construction Program, July 7, 1972, 41 pp., Summary included 8 pp.

9.1.72 Consumer Food Health Protection Services, August 17, 1972, 68 pp., Summary included 4 pp.

10.1.72 Milk Consumer Protection Programs, September 15, 1972, 64 pp., Summary included 4 pp.

11.1.72 State University Construction Fund Program, October 5, 1972, 99 pp., Summary included 7 pp.

1.1.73 Surplus and Unused Land in New York State, January 15, 1973, 67 pp., Summary included 4 pp.

2.1.73 Evaluation of Two Year Public College Trends, 1966-71, April 2, 1973, 78 pp., Summary included 7 pp.

Legislative Commission on Expenditure Review
111 Washington Avenue
Albany, New York 12210

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